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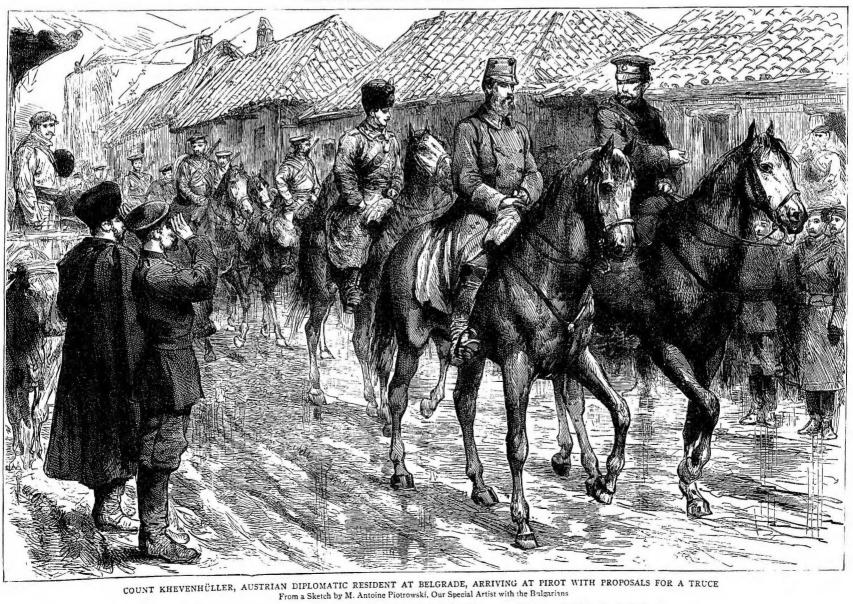
Registered as a Newspaper DE LUXE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1885

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT By Post Ninepence Halfpenny



READING A LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BELGRADE From a Sketch by Mr. F. V.lliers Our Special Artist with the Servians



Plants of the Welcon

HAWARDEN AND HOME RULE. -- In mediæval days there existed a familiar device for affording succour to a prisoner immured in a dungeon-tower. An arrow, to which a piece of thread was attached, was skilfully shot through his prison-bars; by means of the thread a piece of stout string was drawn up, and then in its turn the string served to convey a cord, strong enough to support the captive's weight, and so enable him to escape. This old-world contrivance has recently been repeated at Hawarden. First, Mr. Frank Miles, an artist, wrote a letter to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, to which the latter responded, giving his opinion in a very outspoken manner concerning Irish affairs. This was the thread. Then the Old Obadiah took up the running, and caused a scheme of Home Rule to be promulgated. It is true that he has since faintly repudiated it, but everybody believes that it was put forth under his sanction. This was the string. Lastly, should Mr. Gladstone be restored to power when Parliament meets, and bring in a Bill for giving Ireland virtual independence, that would be the cord. For by its means Erin would nimbly clamber down from the gloomy prison-house of Imperial restraint into the broad daylight of national freedom. No one need be surprised at Mr. Gladstone's behaviour in this business. It is not nearly so immoral as the proffered bribe to the electors in 1874, when he said, "Restore me to office, and I will relieve you from the income-tax." Mr. Gladstone is an old man, he knows that his time is short, his reputation as a statesman has suffered sore damage during the last five years, and he would dearly love to close his career by laying the ghost of Irish discontent. What his actual scheme may be, as compared with his pilot-balloon scheme, time alone can show. For the latter, those Moderate Liberals who have spoken show no relish whatever. Mr. Forster, who knows Ireland, is especially opposed to an Irish Parliament. Altogether, Mr. Gladstone has not enhanced his popularity on this side of St. George's Channel by his bold bid for office.

MINORITIES .--In a letter addressed to the newspapers the other day Sir John Lubbock complained that the opinion of the country is not fairly represented by the results of the General Election. The Liberals have very nearly their right proportion of members, but, according to Sir John Lubbock, the Conservatives have thirty seats too few, while the Parnellites have twenty-six too many. And this general statement does not bring out the whole truth. There are a great many Liberals in Ireland; yet not a single Liberal member represents an Irish constituency. In Liverpool and Kent the Liberals are unrepresented, and the Conservatives of Birmingham are in the same position. Moreover, the Liberal party has lost no fewer than twelve of its leaders, although it is certain that every one of them would have been returned if there had been a system of Proportional Representation. Probably these facts will not lead to any change in our present electoral arrangements, but surely they ought to be taken into account when the time comes for the reorganisation of our method of local government. What is wanted is that each of the Boards which are about to be set up shall represent the majority of its electors; and this result will certainly not be attained if the Boards are chosen exactly as Parliament is chosen. In Parliamentary elections the minority of a town or county may exercise no influence whatever, or it may secure the majority of the members.

THE LIBERAL MANAGERS' CIRCULAR,—With a praise worthy desire to be "seasonable," the managers of the Liberal party have sent round a circular to all successful and unsuccessful candidates of their party at the late elections. This missive does not urge them, like the circular of Messrs. Fusil, Ile, and Co., to invest in "one of our famous guinea hampers of spirits, containing six bottles of rare Eau de vie, half-a-dozen of Glencolic whiskey, and half-a-dozen of the best St. Giles's gin." Nor does it warn them, on peril to their immortal souls, not to let slip the chance of buying that remarkable article, so admirably adapted for a Christmas present, the baby's nose-warmer. Business of higher import filled the minds of the sagacious managers when they sat down to draft their circular. It earnestly requests those who are privileged to receive it "to state the chief causes which contributed to victory or defeat." Of course, it will be easy enough for the victors to reply. One and all will modestly answer, no doubt, that the most important factor telling for their success was their own personal popularity among the electors. Some, perhaps, may enclose a few specimens of their electioneering oratory, while others, no doubt, will lay stress upon the fascinating way in which they "put their comethers" on the wives, daughters, aunts, and grandmothers of the voters. But the defeated-what replies will they give to the cruel question, "How did you make such a mess of it?" A good many will put it down to the inopportune raising of the Disestablishment question; others will place the blame on the late Government's attempt to increase the beer duty; Free Education will be the scapegoat of another section; a few may possibly hint that Mr. Gladstone's Soudan achievements did not help his party much at the polls. One thing, however, may be taken for granted; that not a single candidate will accept the least scrap of personal responsibility for being beaten.

IRISH LOYALISTS. --- Any man who professes to have got a sharp, short, and easy remedy for the troubles of Ireland is certainly a quack, and probably a mischievous quack. The subject bristles with hazards and difficulties. The greatest difficulty of all is that a large part of the people of Ireland do not wish to be disconnected from Great Britain. Many say so openly, still more think so secretly. Why did the promulgation of Mr. Gladstone's alleged scheme of Home Rule send down the price of Bank of Ireland stock? Because men who have property to lose, whether they live in Ulster or in the other Provinces, whether they are Roman Catholics or Protestants, feel more secure under the present Government with all its defects than they would under a local Parliament composed of such men as the eighty-six persons who have been returned to Parliament by the grace of Mr. Parnell. Whichever party endeavours to satisfy the claims of the Irish Nationalists, whether it be the party of Lord Salisbury or the party of Mr. Gladstone, or, better than either, a patriotic coalition of both parties for this especial purpose, will have to solve this tremendous problem, numely, how to pacify the Nationalists without terrifying the Loyalists. The former are just now on their best behaviour, but the Loyalists, who know them far better than Englishmen do, and who have got to live among them, distrust them greatly. The past history of the Parnellite faction bodes ill for moderation and impartial justice should they get the upper hand. They have been and are still privy to all the tyrannical proceedings of the National and the Land Leagues, and the genuine power of their chief is probably greatly overrated. As a Protestant and a gentleman he is a convenient instrument in the hands of the revolutionaries, but his sceptre would speedily be transferred to less scrupulous hands were he to fail in his prescribed

LEOPOLD VON RANKE. On Monday Leopold von Ranke was ninety years of age, and it may almost be said that the whole civilised world congratulated him on the occasion He has been one of the foremost teachers of two generations, and even now his labours are not finished, for he is at work on a "Welt-Geschichte," which he began in 1880, and of which six volumes have already been published. methods of historical inquiry have undergone a remarkable change sinee Ranke issued his first work. Before his time the tendency of historians was to be content with vague general explanations of events, and of the origin of institu-Now it is universally recognised that general explanations are worthless, unless they are based on the evidence of original documents; and accordingly the archives of every country in Europe are being ransacked for materials for trustworthy narratives. This change is not, of course, due wholly, or even chiefly, to the influence of Ranke; it is the result of the intellectual movement which, during the last fifty years, has transformed every department of science. But Ranke was one of the first to see that no good work can be done in history without extensive and accurate research; and in every one of his books he has shown how much light can be thrown on past times by historians who decline to accept any conclusion which is not derived directly from original authorities. So great and fertile a writer does not belong merely to his own country. He takes his place among the illustrious men of genius whose works make up what is properly called European literature.

SALVATIONIST FINANCE. The balance-sheet of the Salvation Army for the year ending 30th September last, shows that this religious organisation is rapidly becoming a great trading society. The saints not only deal in sackbuts and dulcimers, and all kinds of musical instruments, but are great publishers, enterprising journalists, fashionable tailors, and extensive grocers. In short, the Army has become a sort of co-operative society, where you can buy what you want at the cheapest possible price, and at the same time do a little soulinsuring business. This combination of retail trading and hysterical religion tells two ways. The profits-amounting to 3,6061.—go to swell Mr. Booth's revenues, while he has in his hands all the patronage created by his multifarious businesses. No doubt his staff of tailors, writers, shopmen, and printers is impartially constituted of the most pious members of the force. But the very fact that he has such appointments in his gift gives him an amount of power which does not usually appertain to spiritual leaders. He now proposes to enter a new and most promising field. Perceiving the wisdom and patriotism with which the agricultural labourers have exercised their new electoral privileges, and evidently fearing that they may be too puffed up by the praise to which they are entitled on that account, Mr. Booth proposes to make special efforts in Great Britain "to save the new voters." It will be observed that he does not purpose to extend this development of his business to Ireland. Perhaps he may consider poor Paddy not worth saving. However that may be, Hodge is to go through the experiences of a brand plucked from the burning. Whether he will not feel enfranchisement rather a dear article at that price remains to be seen. Even the cow and three acres would scarcely repay one for submitting to a Salvationist persecution, with all the agonising accompaniments.

MILITARY COURTS OF JUSTICE.—There is a very interesting article on this subject in Monday's *Times*. It affords food for several reflections which are the reverse of pleasant. Making every allowance for the fact that military discipline

must be stricter than the regulation behaviour which society exacts from civilians, and also bearing in mind that even in these days of short service a good many rackety, disorderly young fellows join the colours, still the amount of military rime, both trivial and serious, seems disproportionately large. Supposing we take a population of 90,000 civilians of the average military age, say from eighteen to thirty, and of the same avocations as soldiers usually follow before they enlist, farm-labourers, factory-workers, clerks, artisans, and the like, how very few of these 50,000 are brought before a magistrate in the course of a twelvementh for any offence whatever! Let us now turn to our scarlet-coated defenders. There were about 50,000 in the Regular Army at home in 1884. Among these there were 148,500 minor punishments (of course some men were penalised over and over again), there were 2,868 regimental courts-martial, 4 236 district courts-martial, and 24 general courts-martial. These 7,128 trials represent offences of a more or less serious character, and their proportion is so much in excess of similar civilian statistics, that they show either that military life in time of peace is especially full of temptation, or that trivial faults are magnified into crimes, or that punishments are severer than they should be. There is probably some truth in each of these allegations. Here we will only speak of the last. There seems little doubt that the constitution of military courts of justice, at all events in time of peace, is open to improvement. That punishments are often unduly severe is proved by the number of cases in which the Commander-in-Chief shortens the sentences. It would be well, therefore, if permanent officials, possessed of legal training, were appointed to sit in these Courts, and also if officers were specially empowered to look after the interests of undefended prisoners.

INTOLERANCE.—It is often said that if in some respects we are not quite so good as our forefathers, we are at least a great deal more tolerant than they were. It may be doubted, however, whether we have any right to boast of the growth of the spirit of toleration. Perhaps most of us recognise that in the discussion of theological subjects there must be perfect freedom of thought and expression, but are we equally charitable when the questions in dispute relate to politics? Let any one who fancies that this is an essentially tolerant age attend a Socialist meeting, and he will soon have good reasons for modifying his opinion. Socialists rage against capitalists and the middle classes exactly as Inquisitors used to rage against heretics; and if the revolutionists had their way, they probably would not be much more merciful than their theological predecessors. It may be urged that Socialists are very different from ordinary politicians, and so, no doubt, they are; but do even ordinary politicians show many signs of a tolerant temper? During the electoral agitation did not scores of them accuse opponents of being liars? And was a single contested election won simply by means of fair and calm debate? The truth seems to be that much of the passion which was formerly expended in religious and ecclesiastical quarrels has been transferred to politics, and that we shall have to wait a long time before politicians are as temperate in their methods as most theologians have become. Even in religion there appear to be survivals of the old persecuting spirit. The other day the Times published a manifesto of the Bishop of Ossory on "Mixed Marriages," and the tone of this remarkable document was as violent as that of any Papal Bull in the age of the Reformation.

THE SULTAN AND EGYPT.—The long-delayed departure of Mukhtar Pasha for Cairo seemed to denote another hitch in our arrangements with the Porte about Egypt. It is the weakness of the Sultan, that he is as variable in his moods as any lovely lady among the many who call him lord. An astute diplomatist, and thoroughly versed in all the intricacies of Continental intrigue, Abdul Hamid generally spoils his game by over-finesse. No sooner is some object, on which he has set his mind, attained than he strives to get a little bit thrown in. We suspect that some reason of this sort was at the back of Mukhtar Pasha's long tarrying on the Bosphorus shore. The beautiful yacht Izzedin lay off the port, and all the presents intended for the Khedive were on board. Even the Ghazi's own luggage was stowed in his State cabin. But he could not emback without an order from the Sultan, and so the Izzedin daily blew off steam, the skipper shivered his timbers in Turkish as he prowled backwards and forwards on the paddle-box bridge, and the steward's assistants probably tried whether the trunks belonging to a Ghazi could be opened by vulgar keys. last, however, the Commander of the Faithful made up his mind and Mukhtar Pasha went on board with his family and suite. It is to be hoped that Mukhtar's future proceedings will be swifter, for otherwise, at this rate of progress, a good many years will elapse before Egypt is regenerated by Turkish help. When once the Porte falls into a procrastinating mood, it needs a Goschen or a Drummond Wolff to set things going again. On the whole, the prospect for the Egyptians is not improving, and we are inclined to predict that Upper Burma will have settled down, and be on the high road to prosperity, long before the Khedive is in a position to govern his own country. A score or so of trained Anglo-Indian officers, with a proper complement of native subordinates, would do more for the rehabilitation of Nileland than a whole regiment of illustrious Ghazis and

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS .--- When railways were first invented, no one probably foresaw how rich a harvest the lawyers would reap from railway accidents. In the pre-locomotive era, coach-proprietors were of course sometimes sued for accidents caused by negligence; but the point then at issue was simply whether there had been negligence or not. This point is constantly raised now; but it is complicated with a further peculiarity, namely, whether the injury alleged by the plaintiff is genuine or assumed; or whether, admitting the existence of the injury, it may not be due to other causes than the admitted negligence of the railway company. In these cases it is often interesting to note how the opinion of medical witnesses differs according to the side for which they are called; but, in palliation of these discrepancies, it must be allowed that it is often very difficult to prove whether the admitted illness and the admitted accident are or are not connected. A typical case of this kind was tried the other day before Lord Coleridge. There the railway company asserted that the so-called accident was a mere jerk, and could not have induced such a disease as diabetes; but the jury evidently held the view that the disease, although already perhaps existing in embryo, might have been developed by the shock to the system, and so awarded the plaintiff 800%. There used to be a story of a man who was pitched out of a gig. A passer-by picked him up, and was shocked to find that the sufferer's head was twisted round over his shoulder. He tried with all his might and main to wrench it back again, until the hitherto insensible man bawled out in agony, "Born so, born so!" Supposing this wry-necked gentleman had lived nowadays, and was both unscrupulous and impecunious, what a good thing he might have made out of a railway accident!

BIOGRAPHIES AND PRIVATE LETTERS .- It was stated the other day that Mr. Browning had lately destroyed a large number of his private letters. This has been much regretted by some of his admirers, but probably most people are of opinion that he acted wisely, and that it would be well if all other eminent men would follow his example. In our day biographers are the least reticent of writers. They publish even the most secret papers of the men whose history they undertake to record; and this they do because, as they say it is necessary to tell "the whole truth." But in reality they often convey a most inaccurate and misleading impression. Thanks to Mr. Froude, there are multitudes of readers who have formed an utterly mistaken conception of the character of Carlyle. They fancy that they know all about him when they know that in private life he was sometimes peevish, exacting, and uncharitable. The real Carlyle, however, was the Carlyle who, by a long series of great writings, made himself a splendid power in the intellectual and moral life of his countrymen. The noble aspects of his character are not, of course, wholly overlooked by Mr. Froude, but from ordinary readers they are almost concealed by a mass of documents in which undue prominence is given to some very unlovely qualities. By all means let it be recognised that even our heroes are not always heroic; but surely this general fact can be understood and acknowledged without biographical materials of the sort which Mr. Froude was so kind as to place at our disposal. By such biographies as his "Life of Carlyle" injustice is done not only to the central figure of the book but to many other persons, for even the greatest of great men do not invariably write and talk about their contemporaries with perfect wisdom and self-control.

THE WAITS .- " At that time, the English were so dominated by custom that they allowed certain miscreants called 'Waits' not only to prevent people sleeping after midnight, but to exact tribute for hindering them." We quote this extract from an historical work which will be published some time in the next century. From the context, the passage seems to apply to the present time, and the groanings from tortured householders which are appearing in the daily papers show that the future historian must have been adiligent reader of current journalism. No one objects very much to the genuine " waits;" at least, few have the hardihood to say that they do. Yet it is a trial of human temper, to toss wildly about while a wheezy flageolet, a grunting trombone, and a harp that never hung in Tara's or any one else's halls, make even the most unmelodious cats in the neighbourhood turn pale with envy. This infliction can be borne, however, for the sake of "the good old times," when "waits," and pressgangs made England what she now is. One can, if very imaginative, hear the stirring call of patriotism in the dismal music, and when the flageolet's tootling becomes merged in a prolonged sneeze, or when the trombone falls down through too much beer, it needs only a lively fancy to believe that Nelson would have waved his immortal signal from the top attic, had he been in the house. But neither Nelson, nor Drake, nor Frobisher would have done aught else than use strong language had they been serenaded after midnight by a German band. What right have the Teutonic extortioners to pretend to be "waits?" Their blaring din has not a single touch of patriotism, British or foreign, about it. If they were so fond of Fatherland as they pretend to be, they would return there to pass a merry Christmas on pickled cabbage 'Arry with his concertina, imagining himself to be "waits" as he returns staggering home from some congenial festivity, comes within the scope of Christian charity at Yuletide. But a German band after midnight is outside the pale, and anyone who gives largesse to these foreign blackmailers should be boycotted by society.

Notice.—With this Number is issued, as an Extra SUPPLEMENT, a PARLIAMENTARY MAP, printed in colours, showing the NAMES and PARTY of the NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS, and the Number of Votes polled for each.

Notice.—Mr. D. Christie Murray's Story, "First PERSON SINGULAR," is concluded in this Number; and next week we shall publish the first instalment of a New Story by MR. THOMAS HARDY, Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," entitled " THE MAYOR OF CASTERBRIDGE," illustrated by Robert Barnes. This will be continued weekly until completed.



YCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.—FAUST.—This evening, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, FAUST, relapted and arranged by W. G. Wille from the first part of Goethe's Tragedy. Mephistopheles, Mr. Henry Irving; Martha, Mrs. Stirling; Margaret, Miss Ellen Ters. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Daily from Ten to Five, Seats booked a month in advance, also by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry Street, W.—Lighted by Electricity. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Edgar Bruck. RE-OPEN on BOXING DAY and FOLLOWING EVENINGS at Fight, ANDY BLAKE. Followed by Mr. C. Carton and Cecil Raleigh, called THE GREAT PINK PEARL. For cast see daily paper. Doors open at 7.30, commence at PINK PEARL. For cast see daily paper. Doors open at 7.30, commence at Carriages at 11. Box Office open 11 to 5. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone (3.750). MATINEE of GREAT PINK PEARL. SATURDAY NEXT (Boxing Day) at Three. Proceeded by ANDY BLAKE at Two. Doors open at 1.45. Business Manager and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

HAYMARKET.—Messrs. Russell and Bashford have the honour to announce that the theatre will be CLOSED until SATURDAY, Jan. 2, when will be produced NADIEZDA, by Maurice Barrymore. Seats can now be booked daily from 10 to 5. No fees.—HAYMARKET.

DRINCESS'S THEATRE.—MR. WILSON BARRETT,
Lessee and Manager.—Closed until SATURDAY. Attwo and eight, the new
play, by Henry Arthur Jones and Wilson Barrett, entitled HOODMAN
BLIND. Produced under ne sole direction of Mr. Wilson Barrett. Messrs. Wilson
Barrett, E.S. Willard, C. Cooper, E. Price, G. Walton, C. Hudson, C. Fulton Evans,
Bernage, Elliott, Barrington, &c., and George Barrett, Miss Eastlake, Mesdames
Huntley, Cooke, Clitherow, &c. Prices:—Private Boxes, &i 1s, to 29 95. Stalls,
10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. Box Office 9, 30 to 5.0 No fees. Business
Manager, Mr. John Cobbe.—MORNING PERFORMANCE of HOODMAN
BLIND EVERY SATURDAY at 2. Doors open 1.30.

BRITANNIA THEATRE, Hoxton. Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE.—ON BOXING DAY at 12 and EVERY EVENING at 7 Gorgeous Comic Christmas PANTOMIME, by F. Bowyer, Esq., entitled DADDY LONG LEGS. Mrs. S. Lane, Mr. G. H. Chirgwin; Misses Millie Howes, Louise Gilbert, Frances Talbot, Howe, Floretta, Rivers; Messrs, Fred, Carlos, Fred Lar. F. Hinde, Newbound, Bigwood, Beaumont, Howard, Lawrence, and Tom Lovell, BEST TRANSFORMATION IN LONDON, Four Comic Scenes. MORNING PERFORMANCES: Boxing Day at 12, Monday, Dec. 28, Tuesday, 29th, Thursday, 31st, and Every Monday at 1, to which children under 12 are admitted at half price.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—BOXING DAY, Dec. 26th.—
Mr. AMBROSE AUSTINS NATIONAL HOLIDAY FESTIVAL
CONCERT, at 2,30. Madame Albani and Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd and
Mr. Santley, Miss Mary Beare, Miss Frances Harrison, Miss Meredyth Elliott
Flute, Mr. Svendsen, Harp, Mr. John Thomas, (Harpist to Her Majesty the
Queen). The London Select Choir (Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins), The
Middlesex Yeomany Cavalry, (Bandmaster, Mr. T. W. Graves). Conductors,
Mr. SYDNEY NAYLOR and Signor BISACCIA. Boxes &1:1. to &3:35.
Tickets 7s. 6d., \$5., \$1.8.

GOUNOD'S "MESSE SOLENNELLE," and

COWEN'S "SLEEPING BEAUTY"

(Composed expressly for the recent Birmingham Festival)

Will be performed by the

CLAPTON PARK CHORAL SOCIETY.

On MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4th, 1886,

In the Lecture Hall adjoining

CLAPTON PARK CHAPEL, LOWER CLAPTON.

MISS PHILIPPINE SIEDLE.
MISS MARIAN ELLIS
MR. ALFRED KENVINGHAM
MR. W. G. FORINGTON.

Piano-MR, DAVID DAVIES.
Harmonium-MR, ROBERT HAINWORTH, F.C.O.
Conductor-MR, O. NOTCUTT.

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.
Doors open at 7.30; Commence at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL YULE TIDE FESTIVITIES
will commence on
BOXING DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26
IN THE ST. JAMESS GRAND HALL,
which affords ample accommodation for
IN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
OF THE GRANDEST AND MOST
ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER
will be presented

ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER

EVERY DAY AT THREE.

EVERY NOTH AT THREE.

First time of singing "Can I Forget." Mother's Fond Words." Swinging on the Old Rustic Gate. Extra special. There's a Light in the Window, "The Old Red Cradle." Bold Jack Tar. "The Clouds Have Rolled By." The inimitable and immensely popular comedian G. W. Moore in new comic songs and a new budget of glorions fun. First appearance of the Adison Boys, who created such a market of sensition last year at the Savoy Theatre in the "Pirates of Penzance." Mr. G. W. Moore, assisted by his charming daughter Victoria, will perform the maryellous suspension act for the first time. The great phalanx of comedians and dancers, including Pete Mack, Ernest Linden, T. Somers, John Kemble, E. Stratton, and the strength of the prince of banjo performers, will all take part in the monster holiday entertainment.—Tickets and places can now be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

Doors open at 1.30 and at 7.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

I MPORTANT NOTICE.
Those truly great and inimitable Juvenile Artists, THE ADISONS, who created such a furore in the "Pirates of Penzarce," when it was performed by the Children's Company at the Savoy Theatre last Christmas, have been engaged for a brief period by the directors of the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, and will appear in the monster holiday entertainments, ST. AMES'S GREAT HALL, on BOXING DAY.

Performances—

Performances— EVERY DAY AT THREE. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

INDIA in LONDON,—Langham Place, Regent Street, W. Under the distinguished patronage of Lord Harris, Under Secretary of State for India.

NOW OPEN DAILY 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. THE TANJORE NAUTCH GIRLS.

INDIA in LONDON.—Langham Place, Regent Street W.
PARSEE GYMNASTS,
MOHAMMEDAN SNAKE CHARMERS and JUGGLERS.
PARSEE WRESTLERS.

INDIA in LONDON.—Langham Place, Regent Street, W. NATIVE ARTISANS, IVORY CARVERS, SANDALWOOD WORKERS, MOHAMMEDAN EMBROIDERERS.
The BURMESE PANTOMIME SKETCH, by the Parsee Troupe.

INDIA in LONDON.—Langham Place, Regent Street, W.
NOW OPEN DAILY, 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.
The ANGLO-HUNGARIAN BAND.
Admission, 1s.; Wednesdays, 2s. 6d.
Manager, Dhunjibhoy Curshedji Gadiali.

JAPAN IN LONDON (Under Royal Patronage), Albert Gate,
Hyde Park, near top of Sloane Street. Daily from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. Speckal
attractions for the Christmas holidays. THE JAPANESE VILLAGE. Remodelled and rebuilt on a new and elaborate scale and fire-proof system. Per
formances free at 12.5, and 8 o'clock in the New Shebaya, built to accommedate
fifteen hundred persons. Military and other Bands. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING. Wednesdays, Half-a-Crown. Originator and Managing Director.
TANNAKER BUHICROSAN.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, 5, PALL MALL EAST, From Ten till Five. Admission, 18. Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—Doré's LAST GREAT PICTURE, Completed a few days before he died. Now on VIEW at the DORE GAL-LERY, 35. New Bond Street, with "CHRISTLEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and his other Great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily. One Shilling.

ANNO DOMINI, "THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY," and "THE CHOSEN FIVE" by EDWIN LONG, R.A. The & Celebrated Pictures with other works, are ON VIEW at THE GALLERIES, 178 New Bond Street. Ten to six. Admission 1s.

Ten to six. Admission 1s.

NEW ENGRAVINGS, &c., ON VIEW
TWIXT LOVE AND DUTY. S. E. WALLER.
THE GLOAMING. CARL HEFFNER.
THE EMPTY SADDLE. S. E. WALLER.
NOT WORTH POWDER AND SHOT. J. C. DOLLMAN.
CYMON AND IPHIGENIA. SIR F. LEIGHTON.
THE CAPTIVE. SII, J. E. MILLAIS.
THE DAY OF RECKONING. S. E. WALLER.
THE DOLD GATE. F. WALKER.
HARD HIT. W. Q. ORCHARDSON. 21S.
&C. &C. &C. & S. C. & S

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS—LONDON, BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.
ALL EXPRESS AND ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS issued on Dec. 237d, 24th, and 25th will be available for the Return Journey by any Train of the same description and class up to and including Tuesday, Dec. 27 h, except those issued for a less distance than ro miles.

PORTSMOUTH AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT—EXTRA TRAINS, December 23rd and 24th.—The Fast Train leaving Victoria 455 p.m., and London Bridge 5.0, pm. will take passengers for Ryde, St. Helen's, Bembridge, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, and on the 24th to Cowes and Newbort also (1st. 2nd., and 3rd Class) From Portsmouth (TRISTMAS DAY.—Extra Fast Trains (1st. 2nd., and 3rd Class) from Portsmouth Harbour 7.0 and 8.25 a.m., to London. Boats in connection from Ryde 6.30 and 7.30 a.m.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY AND ON CHRISTMAS DAY,—Cheap First Class Trains from Victoria 10 45 a.m., and 12.50 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton. returning from Brighton by the 8.40 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 12s., available by these Trains only.

CHRISTMAS EVE EXTRA LATE TRAIN.—A Special Train will leave London Bridge at Midnight Thursday, December 21th, for Redhill, Brighton, Lewes, Eastbourne, St. Leonards, Hastings, Worthing, Chichester, Havant, and Portshouth (1st, and, and 3rd Class).

BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their Tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the issue of Tickets to all Stations on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent

prignton and South Coast Railway to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent &c. —

The Company's West End Booking Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, W., and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings.
Cook's Tourist Offices, Ludgate Circus and Euston Koad.
Gaze's Tourist Offices, 142, Strand.
Hay's City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings Cornhill
Letts and Co., 33. King William Street, City.
Whiteley's, Westbourne Grove,
Jakins, "The Red Cap." 6, Camden Road.
Tickets issued at these Offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers.

These Two Offices will remain open until 10.0 p.m on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th.

For further Particulars see Handbills, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Offices.

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J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

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THE GRAPHIC

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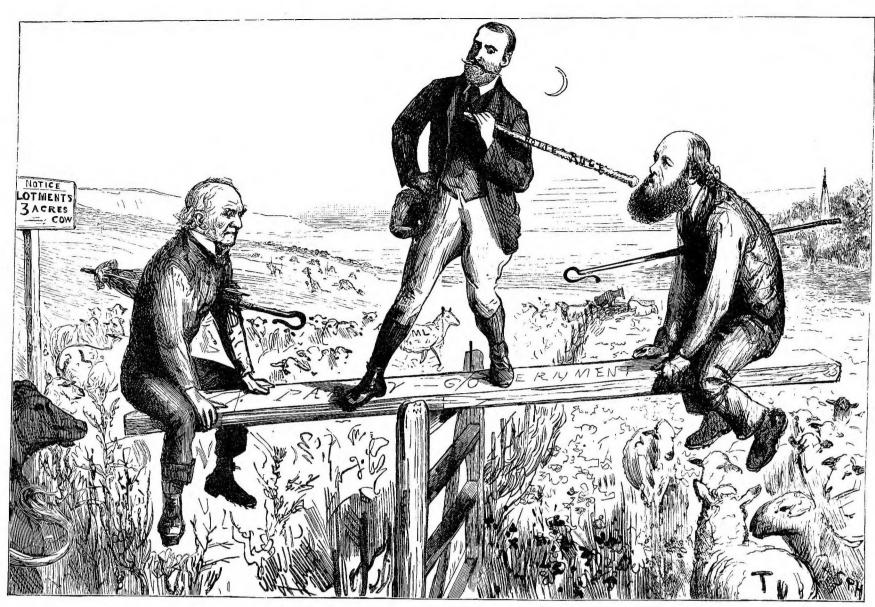
THE SERVO-BULGARIAN WAR

THE LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT BELGRADE

"THERE is scarcely a street in Belgrade," writes Mr. Villiers, which has not its temporary hospital, and but for the sign of the Red Cross the streets would have a festive appearance from the amount of bunting. The sad groups gathered round these hospitals listening anxiously to the one among them able to read for the of the dead or wounded impress one but little with the glories of war.

ARRIVAL OF COUNT KHEVENHÜLLER AT PIROT

WHEN the Bulgarians drove out the Servians from the Dragoman Pass, and it became evident that King Milan's forces were hopelessly disorganised and incapable of resisting any invasion on the part of the Bulgarians, Austria determined to intervene. Accordingly, in conjunction with Germany and Russia, the Austrians sent Count Khevenhüller, their Delegate at Belgrade, to Pirot, with a strongly-worded Note to Prince Alexander, urging him to consent to an armistice, and begin negotiations for peace. Thence, on November 27, the evening after the occupation of Pirot, the Prince, whose quarters were at the house of a doctor of the town,



"THE MASTER OF THE SITUATION"



THE WAR BETWEEN SERVIA AND BULGARIA-THE PRINCIPAL STREET IN TSARIBROD FROM A SKETCH BY M. ANTOINE PIOTROWSKI, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE BULGARIANS



THE NEW POLICE REGULATIONS FOR DOGS

received a letter announcing the advent of the Austrian Envoy, who arrived next day. A three hours' interview ensued, in which, it is said, Count Khevenhüller only succeeded in inducing the Prince to accept the truce by intimating that a refusal would entail military intervention on the part of Austria. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote at the time, "The Count found the street bestrewn with corpses, one of them (that of a Servian lieutenant) bearing traces of over thirty bayonet thrusts."

THE CHIEF STREET IN TSARIBROD

THE little town of Tsaribrod, on the Bulgarian frontier, is interesting simply from the fact that it was the first point upon which King Milan marched his invading army, and that a week later it formed the headquarters of victorious Prince Alexander. Thence the Prince advanced his forces into Servian territory, and despatched his artillery up the heights of Pregladista, which dominated Pirot, and from which the Bulgarians descended upon the town.

"THE MASTER OF THE SITUATION"

This is what we have been brought to by our time-honoured system of government by party, namely, that a compact body of eighty-six members, all bent on a single object, can overrule the opinions of their five hundred and eighty-four colleagues. It is a political version of the popular "See-Saw Waltz," and the piper who furnishes the music is Mr. Parnell. Gladstone and Salisbury are seated on either end of the plank, but the former, having filled his pockets with Home Rule promises, hopes to outweigh his Tory rival. There are really only two ways out of the difficulty: either to rival. There are really only two ways out of the difficulty; either to yield all that Mr. Parnell professes himself satisfied to accept, a plan which doubtless will hereafter be followed by still more extraplan which doubtless will hereafter be followed by still more extravagant demands; or for the two great English parties to join hands in the presence of the common foe, and give nothing which will either expose the loyal minority in Ireland to spoliation and matreatment, or will tend to the disintegration of the Empire. What is wanted just now is not eloquence, but patriotism, firmness, and pluck. If there be a statesman who at the present crisis can show that he places the permanent well-being of the country above the transient interests of himself or his party, let him show himself, and he will gain an influential following. and he will gain an influential following.

DOGS AND THE POLICE

An enthusiastic surgeon wrote the other day to the papers to say that the present crusade against dogs was well worth the inconvenience it caused, as it would probably tend to the extinction of rabies, which is never self-originated, but always arises from infection. rabies, which is never self-originated, but always arises from infection. That is to say, that if every mad dog were destroyed, there would be no more mad dogs. We wish we could feel sure that this theory was true, but we doubt it. There must have once been a primeval mad dog who began the mischief. Who bit him? If no one bit him the disease must have been self-developed, and that which happened once may happen again. We spoke last week of the sufferings which innocent dogs had to undergo since Chief Commissioner Henderson's ukase was issued. May we add a word on behalf of the police? They have in the course of their duties to do many unpleasant things, but nothing can be less pleasant than to effect the police? They have in the course of their duries to the hardy unpleasant things, but nothing can be less pleasant than to effect the capture of an evil-looking cur with a suspicion of hydrophobic foam about his jaws. It used to be said, probably falsely, that the School Board officers were wont to pounce on the children of decent poor people, but gave a wide berth to the gutter Arabs, whose parents were foul-mouthed, and given to strike on small provocation. It were foul-mouthed, and given to strike on small provocation. It must certainly be a great temptation to the poor policeman (who, like the rest of us, has flesh which bleeds when bitten) to prefer capturing sleek, well-fed, well-mannered dogs, and let the canine waifs and strays steal out of his company. The worst of the present edict is that it affords no protection to the public against the yelping and snapping brutes which are to be found on hundreds of premises, and which are the torment of postmen, carriers, and such like persons, but which, being at home, may remain unmuzzled so long as they do not stray outside their owners' gates.

A "ROGUE" ELEPHANT

An elephant, which by any cause has been separated from its herd, seems never to be admitted into another, and these solitary, or "rogue" elephants, are particularly troublesome, in their depredations exhibiting an audacity which herds never exhibit; they are also savage and much dreaded, while from a herd of elephants danger is scarcely apprehended. I. The herd is feeding in the distance, the witeriors made is transparent in middistance halting in his the victorious male is trumpeting in mid-distance, halting in his chase, and the discomfited "rogue" is seen sneaking away with his chase, and the discomfited "rogue" is seen sneaking away with his right tusk broken. He is trampling down a rice plantation.—2. The "rogue" has killed a sow, is trampling on a banana tree, and is engaged in snapping in two a young jak sapling. A broken branch from another tree is across his back, and some village women are trying to frighten him away with birch brooms beaten against flat baskets.—3. The "rogue" thrusts his head through the thatch and slight roofing of a Sinhalese hut, frightening the inmattes from their beds (mats on the floor); he reaches out his trunk towards a bunch of ripening bananas, a hen flies away overhead. The man seizes a native woodcutter's knife, of a crescent shape, attached to a short, straight handle. It is called a catty. Native pots and pans are lying on a shelf.—4. The astrologer wears a narrow crescent comb, his horn spectacles (Ceylon make) are secured with a string, carried over his forehead and head to the small tuft of hair behind; he is clothed in a white jacket and waist-cloth, with sandals on his feet. A coloured handkerchief is cloth, with sandals on his feet. A coloured handkerchief is thrown across one shoulder, a talipot leaf book is on his lap and he holds in his hand the page he is reading, which is connected by loose strings to the rest of the book. Cocoa-nuts, bananas, and half a jak fruit are on the ground. The short listener in front has a knife stuck in his waistband.—5. A young man is blowing into an old flint-lock fowling-piece, keeping a finger of one hand on the vent hole; three men are boasting of what they could each do with their several weapons unaided; others are hurrying away to meet the "rogue" with spears, guns, tomtoms, &c.—6. The "rogue" stands concealed behind a network of creepers, eyeing an approaching group of villagers, viz., a man with two loads on a stick across his shoulders, a woman with a basket on her head, and four coolies bearing a palankeen (or portable covered couch), with a traveller in the mail carrier lies severely injured in a ditch amonest it .- 7. The mail carrier lies severely injured in a ditch amongst ferns; he has a small javelin slung on his wrist, with three round bells attached under the blade; the "rogue" has his forefeet on the mail-bag; the tappal, or postman, is clothed in a forage cap, a tunic, and belt, with short sleeves, knee-breeches, and bare legs.—

8. A process-server is frightened at the sight of the "rogue" appearing the chimese paper. on the brow of a hill, and runs away, dropping his Chinese paper umbrella and several writs and summonses from the pocket in his belt; the man's hair tuft is loosened; he wears a white jacket and waisteloth, and the belt of office.—9. The Public Crier (one of a caste who wears a turban projecting forwards and behind) announces the contents of the proclamation, which is stuck on a wall behind him in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, surmounted with the Royal arms.—10. The hunter wears a cloth tweed helmet and a coat without collar, belted with the same stuff the coat is made of. A cooler carries his luggage. It The hunter stells the gene cided by carries his luggage.—11. The hunter stalks the game aided by Sinhalese guides and a Tamil coolie with his second rifle; he wears a cartridge belt and a dirk, or hunting knife; they pick their way through Lamboo bashes.—12. The "rogue's" hind-quarters are

partially concealed with a spray of bamboo in foreground; the coolie and guides run away. -13. The coolie and guides are cautiously returning, and the hunter is unsheathing his knife to secure the tail; his rifle is slung across his back.—Our engravings are trom sketches by Mr. J. K. L. Van Dort, Bambalapitiya, Colombo, Ceylon.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION

"My sketch," writes Lieutenant Galindo, of the 14th Hussars, "shows a view of a portion of the Hari-rud Valley, near Tirpul taken from the low hills just above our camp, which was in the foreground, while the distance is closed in by the Siah Búbak hills.

"The banks of the river are very prettily wooded with willow

ground, while the distance is closed in by the Siah Bûbak hills.

"The banks of the river are very prettily wooded with willow and a variety of poplar, called by the people of this country 'Padag' (Populus euphratica). Below there is a thick, dense undergrowth of tamarisk, which is just now a mass of bloom. The delicate spray of the tamarisk, in all shades of red, from pale rose-colour to a rich glowing crimson, forms a charming contrast with the brilliant green of the spring foliage. From the point of view I have taken, the plan of the camp can be plainly seen. In front the long lines and somewhat scattered tents of the cavalry; behind them the main cross-road, formed by the large tents of the officers of the Mission, with servants' tents and horses in rear of each. Further to the rear, another cross street, on which are the tents of European subordinates, with servants' tents and horses in rear of each. Further to the rear, another cross street, on which are the tents of European subordinates, commissariat establishment, and native political attachés. The rear of all is formed by the close-set tents of the infantry. Beyond the river is the scarp of a low plateau which stretches back in an almost unbroken level to the range of the Siah Búbak, rising up blue and misty on the horizon. The main road from Herat to Meshed crosses the foreground."

SCENE OF THE POET SHELLEY'S DEATH

THE original story of Shelley's fate has so often been told that a very brief record will suffice here. In the year 1822 he and his wife took a cottage in the village of Sant'Arenzo, in the Bay of Spezia. The place was in those days very wild and sequestered, and Shelley, who was very ford of besting was looking forward impatiently to The place was in those days very wild and sequestered, and Shelley, who was very fond of boating, was looking forward impatiently to the arrival of a boat which he had ordered from Genoa. At length, on May 12th, the fatal vessel arrived, and he and his friend Mr. Williams, of the Dragoons (who had formerly served in the Navy), made many pleasant excursions in her. Having heard that his friend Leigh Hunt was at Pisa, Shelley resolved to go and see him, and decided that the easiest way was to make a voyage in his boat friend Leigh Hunt was at Pisa, Shelley resolved to go and see him, and decided that the easiest way was to make a voyage in his boat to Leghorn. On July 1st the poet bade his wife farewell (for the last time, as it proved), and, accompanied by Mr. Williams and a sailor-boy, made the run to Leghorn, of about fifty miles, in seven hours and a half. After passing a pleasant week at Leghorn and Pisa, Shelley, Williams, and their sailor-boy started on the return journey. Captain Roberts watched the vessel through his telescope journey. Captain Roberts watched the vessel through his telescope from the top of the Leghorn Lighthouse. She was off Via Reggio when a storm swept over the sea, enclosing all the vessels visible in darkness. When the cloud passed onwards, all the vessels were there except the little schooner. She was afterwards found in ten fathoms of water. Shelley's body was washed ashore at Via Reggio. By the quarantine laws of Italy everything cast on land by the sea was bound to be burnt. Shelley's remains were therefore reduced to ashes, but these precious relics were recovered for the widow by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Trelawny, and, after a temporary sojourn at Via Reggio, were buried in the Protestant Cemetery at Rome, where Shelley's beloved child lay interred. The remains rest beneath one of the antique weed-grown towers which recur at beneath one of the antique weed-grown towers which recur at intervals in the circuit of the massy ancient walls of Rome.—Our engravings are from photographs of paintings by Mr. Dwight Benton, 57A, Via Margutta, Rome.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

See page 704.

"DICK DOYLE'S DIARY"

THIS book ("A Journal kept by Richard Doyle in 1840," with an introduction by J. Hungerford-Pollen: Smith, Elder, and Co.) is a welcome publication from a double point of view. Firstly, for its charming illustrations, drawn by the late Richard Doyle when only fifteen years of age, and, secondly, for the interest of the narrative, which is perfectly Pepys-like. All sorts of events are chronicled there, from the fact that Papa was late for dinner, or that the dog "Ruff" declined to take his usual bath in the Serpentine, to the Queen's marriage, the trial of Frost for High Treason, or Lord Cardigan's duel with Captain Tucker. Richard Doyle was the second son of John Doyle, the well-known author of the "HB Sketches," and was destined by his father to be an artist. Accordingly he was encouraged to record passing events in sketches, and was given all facility to witness reviews, ceremonies, and processions, and to accompany them with appropriate notes and comments. Every Sunday there was a "show," at which the children were wont to display before their father their artistic work, when he duly criticised or commended, as the case might be. The diary, which is for the year 1840, teems with jottings of every kind, the character of the figures being admirably brought out, young Doyle's great *forte* lying in the portrayal of street-crowds, animals, and military reviews. Indeed, at the opening we find him busy on a drawing of the Folintoun Tournament, which and was given all facility to witness reviews, ceremonies, and prowe find him busy on a drawing of the Eglintoun Tournament, which to his entire delight was lithographed, and sold well. One of the lictures we have chosen shows the young artist imagining himself locking at his own drawings in a print-seller's window. No less fond was he of the sister-art, music, and many of his sketches relate to violin lessons and visits to concerts, and to his impressions of Grisi and Braham. He abhorred dancing, and amusingly caricatured his dancing master, but was especially fond of theatricals, some of his happiest efforts being jottings of a juvenile theatrical performance and a mock-tournament. Indeed, these touches of femily life and the Doyle femily life seame to be a head-accorded. -and the Doyle family life seems to have been particularly happy—will form to many readers the charm of the book—all the more so as the incidents are related in plain straightforward poyish language. Thus a paragraph frequently ends with "hurra "crikey" is not an unknown expression, while the spelling occasionally varies from that adopted by the standard dictionaries. Doyle's remarks are as a rule full of humour, witness the account of the rush into the Bond Street confectioner's to see the Queen's wedding cake (one of the illustrations shown), or of his trip to the Zoological Gardens, or the Tower. His criticisms on artistic matters, albeit those of a boy of fifteen, are trenchant and to the point. At the National Gallery he is bold enough to say that he sees nothing remarkable in a newly-acquired Raphael, while his eagerness to be one of the first to visit the Royal Academy, eagerness to be one of the first to visit the Royal Academy, and his intense admiration for Landseer's picture of the year, the well-known "Laying down the Law," (the subject of one of our illustrations) evidence his youthful enthusiasm. "What an extraordinary thing it is," he writes, "that some men can be found who deny the power of Landseer, and compare such animals as Hancock to him." The book will surely be a favourite animals as Hancock to him." The book will surely be a favourite with both the elder and younger generations—with the former for the memories of past events which it cannot fail to evoke—the latter for its artistic merits and its genial humour. Mr. Pollen has written an agreeable introduction to the book, from which we learn that four brothers survive Richard Doyle, three of whom have made their mark in Art: James, who painted a Dinner Party at Sir Joshua Reynolds', but is perhaps better known for his "Chronicle

of England;" Henry, whose special bent has been towards religious art, he is now Director of the National Gallery of Ireland; and Charles, late of the Office of Works, Edinburgh, whose artistic ability has been shown in various ways, but chiefly in the designs for many Government buildings in Scotland.

MAP OF THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1885

In this Map the electeral districts which returned Conservatives are coloured blue, those which returned Liberals are coloured red, and those which returned Irish Nationalists are coloured purple. In cases where the dense population of the locality causes the electoral districts to be closely crowded together, separate marginal maps on a larger scale are appended for the sake of clearness. maps on a larger scale are appended for the sake of clearness, Instances of this are afforded by the Metropolis, the South-West of Lancashire, and the busy industrial region of Lanarkshire. The name of each Member returned to Parliament is given, with the number of votes which he polled. It may be worth noting that none of the electoral maps, either this or those published by others, show the property of the second property of the s with more than approximative accuracy the actual balance of political power. This is due to the fact that the counties, in proportion to their population, loom more largely on the map than the boroughs. Scotland), the map makes the Liberal preponderance seem greater than it really is. But, as a mirror of the geographical distribution of political ascendancy, the map is a fairly trustworthy guide. Under the limited franchise the counties were mainly Conservative, and are now, under the extended franchise, mainly Liberal, yet even in these districts it will be observed that Toryism remains curiously dominant in the South-Eastern counties, spreading upwards through Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, into the East Riding of Yorkshire, and showing itself prominently in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and South-Western Cumberland. But it is in the borroughs that Tory blue is so much more predominant than in 1880. This is especially remarkable in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, with their greatly-increased representation. There probably never before was an election in this country which was so elaborately statisticises as this has been. We therefore spare our readers any figures, and merely summarise the most salient results. Ireland, which in 1885 returned a good many Liberals as well as Conservatives, now presents, except in the extreme North-East, where a few Conservatives have got in a manufacture of the conservatives have got in a manufacture of the conservatives have got in a manufacture of the conservative have got in the content of presents, except in the extreme North-East, where a few Conservatives have got in, a monotonous expanse of Parnellite purple. Wales, always Nonconformist and Liberal, is rather more Liberal than in 1880. Church questions rule the roost in the Principality, and it is quite possible that, if the exclusive privileges of the Established Church were abrogated, a large number of the Cymri folk would gradually melt into Conservation, for such ought to be the extend solitical complexion of this wall-conducted law elicities. the actual political complexion of this well-conducted, law-abiding people, by far the most satisfactory of the Celtic races with whom the heavily-laden Anglo-Saxon has to do.

Scotland stands practically where she did, an upholder of a somewhat narrow and provincial Liberalism; but the Conservative minorities are far more formidable than they were in 1880. In Celtic Scotland crofter candidates have won several scats, among them, a Roman Catholic. This seems a portent; but it must be remembered that a large percentage of the people in the Highlands have always adhered to the Unreformed Faith. Concerning England we have already spoken. Conservatism has won enormously in the boroughs, especially in the big boroughs. Even in Birmingham seats would probably have been won, if the Conservatives had put forward stronger candidates, or if Lord Randolph Churchill had not been the forth as the reterry forwards as Mr. Bright

had to fight such a veteran favourite as Mr. Bright. But in the counties the newly-enfranchised went decidedly for the Liberals, and they showed their capacity by choosing a very decent body of representatives. In our opinion Mr. Disraeli and his allies made a great mistake in not ungrudgingly extending the franchise to the counties in 1867. The recent elections have shown how Conservative the working men of the great towns can be; and if the Tories of 1867 had had the courage to trust Hodge eighteen years ago they might have induced him to pin his faith to them for ever after. Another mistake which the Conservatives make is that they strust too much to canvassing and Primrose-Leaguing, and neglect the selection of suitable candidates. Not a few seats were lost through the choice of persons concerning whom the electors knew next to nothing. In such cases Mederates naturally patronised a well-known and fairly capable Liberal.

"FIRST PERSON SINGULAR"

MR. DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY'S New Story, illustrated by Arthur Hopkins, is concluded this week.

"SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY"

WE usually associate "Sir Roger de Coverley" with a late period of the terpsichorean evening, when the guests have supped, and when shy men, invigorated by the soup (it is, of course, the soup) which they have taken, return to the ball-room like giants refreshed, and, abandoning all their native diffidence, address themselves to "wallflowers," who have sat patiently in corners all the evening, and presently whirl these astonished ladies round in what they facetiously call a waltz, but which proves highly detrimental to their partners skirts and toes. It is then that the excellent dance named after the darling old knight of Addison's Spectator becomes so timely and appropriate. Thanks to the soup aforesaid, we entirely lose our mauvaise honte, we dart about with the utmost "go" and agility, and it really is as good as a pantomime to see a bald gentleman, who weighs seventeen stone, popping up and down, like a cork on the ocean-wave, with a dot of a girl, four feet six inches in height, for a partner. There is, however, nothing of this in the Sir Roger depicted by Mr. Hopkins. There all is highly genteel, and exceedingly proper. Perhaps they are, for a change, and to break the social ice, beginning the evening with it. Later on (after the soup) they will do it again in more boisterous fashion, and everybody will enjoy it, and wish it went on for ever, except the unfortunate pianist, who, in aggravated cases of prolongation, is sometimes found with eyes closed, thrumming away in his sleep-regularly hypnotised by "Sir Roger." call a waltz, but which proves highly detrimental to their partners

"THE SEVEN BOYS"

This engraving is from a rare print, which has been kindly lent to us by Mr. George Ellis, of 8, Bolton Road, St. John's Wood. It is entitled "The Seven Boys, an Allegory of the Pleiades, or Seven Stars." It constitutes an ingenious artistic puzzle, as, on the first view, there appear to be but three figures. These, however, are so arranged as to show seven. The original engraving is by T. W. Tomkins, after the painting by Francis Floris. Floris was a native of Antwerp. He was born in 1520 and died in 1570. He was originally a sculptor, but afterwards studied painting. He was a zealous imitator of Michael Angelo. One of his finest compositions is "The Fall of Lucifer and His Angels." He also executed some slight but spirited etchings. His success must have been considerable, as he gained the title of "The Raphael of Flanders."

-The illustrations entitled "Echoes from the Nursery," published in the Christmas Number, were drawn from sketches by Miss Emily Lees, "The Maze," West Cliff Gardens, Bourne-mouth.—Mr. Johnston, M.P. for South Belfast, whose portrait appeared in our last issue, is not entirely new to Parliament, having represented Belfast from 1868 to 1878.



HOME RULE AND MR. GLADSTONE. -The excitement of the General Election has been followed this week and last by another General Election has been followed this week and last by another almost as wide spread, resulting from the publication of a new and startling programme of Irish policy, alleged to represent Mr. Gladstone's views. It was regarded as involving nothing less than Home Rule, since it conceded the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin. Mr. Gladstone was represented as being fully aware of the necessity of guarantees for the adequate protection of the minority in Ireland. But, apart from any estimate of the value, or worthlessness, of such guarantees, this assurance was generally considered to be neutralised by the subsequent statement that the Parliament at Westminster would not be allowed a veto on the decisions considered to be neutralised by the subsequent statement that the Parliament at Westminster would not be allowed a veto on the decisions of the Parliament in Dublin; but that any veto of the kind was to be exercised solely by the Crown on the advice of the Irish Ministry, and this was naturally deemed equivalent to no veto at all. Inconsistent as such a programme seemed to be with Mr. Gladstone's recent declarations in Midlothian, there were many believers in its emanation, if only as a feeler, from Hawarden. This belief was partly induced by the tener of a passage in a letter written the week emanation, if only as a feeler, from Hawarden. This belief was partly induced by the tenor of a passage in a letter written he week before, in which Mr. Herbert Gladstone seemed to admit the necessity for granting Mr. Parnell's demands, and by the circumstance that to the very Press Agency which gave publicity to the new Irish programme Mr. Gladstone had entrusted the publication of his Manifesto in September last. One of the statements in the Irish programme referred to the existence of a reasonable expectation that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen would "come round to Mr. Gladstone's view." This assertion no doubt contributed to produce the unexpected arrival in London on Saturday morning of both Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen and their subsequent interview at Devonshire House, On Monday morning the newspapers published a letter addressed by Lord Hartington to the chairman of his election-committee, in which he intimated that no proposal on the subject of the legislative indehe intimated that no proposal on the subject of the legislative inde-pendance of Ireland had been communicated to him, and that he saw no reason to depart, in any degree, from his recent declarations on Irish policy in Lancashire. In these, it will be remembered, Lord Hartington recorded a strenuous protest against anything approaching to Home Rule. On Monday morning, to, appeared a communication which Mr. Gladstone had transmitted to another Press agency, the gist of which is contained in the following sentence:—"Political friends are assured that he remembered his sentence:—"Political friends are assured that he remembered his obligations to them, and may safely understand that he is bound to none of the ideas announced in his name." But Mr. Gladstone did not assert that he had never entertained those "ideas;" he asserted merely that he was not "bound" to them—a very different matter. In a letter to Mr. Heneage, M.P., Mr. Gladstone speaks of the thankfulness with which he would see the Government bring in a measure for the settlement of the Irish question, and says that if safe and adequate it would receive his support. But this letter is dated December 14, and in one, dated Hawarden, December 21, Monday last, Mr. Herbert Gladstone expresses his belief that "party warlare will be the only manner of getting justice for Ireland."—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Irelend, when interviewed on Tuesday by the representative of Ireland,"—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Irelend, when interviewed on Tuesday by the representative of a Press agency, said that Mr. Gladstone was not likely to draw up a detailed scheme of Irish policy before consulting with his co-workers, and no such consultation had come to his knowledge. On the Irish question Mr. W. E. Forster's trumpet gives no uncertain sound. Writing from Torquay on Monday, he declares his disbelief that Home Rule or any form of Irish Parliament would deliver us from the Irish difficulty, while in his opinion they would be fraught with danger to Great Britain as well as to Ireland itself.

POLITICAL SEFECHES.—The tone and tenor of Mr. Edward

POLITICAL SPEECHES. -The tone and tenor of Mr. Edward Stanhope's recent speech to his constituents at Horncastle rather confirm the truth of the report that, "as at present advised," Lord Salisbury intends immediately after the meeting of Parliament to test in one way or another the feeling of the House of Commons towards his Ministry, and to stand or fall by its decision. After telling his hearers what they knew before, that the Government had resolved to meet Parliament, the President of the Board of Trade proceeded to say that "the next step," and one on which the retention or resignation of office by the Conservatives depended, "would rest with Parliament."—Mr. Chamberlain has been reiterating at Birmingham the expression of the opinion that, on the meeting of Parliament, there will be no great eagerness shown by the Liberals to assume office.—Sir Charles Dilke in Chelsea, seemingly influenced to assume office.—Sir Charles Dilke in Chelsea, seemingly influenced by hostile criticisms of fellow-Liberals on an announcement of his to the same effect, has been threatening the Conservatives with ejection from office should they ask for a Vote of Confidence, or demean themselves as if they thought that they could retain it otherwise than merely on sufferance.—Addressing a meeting of the Liberal Five Hundred at Newcastle, Mr. John Morley disclaimed for himself the slightest intention of giving support to the Government. While protesting against any policy which threatened the Empire with disintegration, Mr. Morley dwelt with such emphasis on the probable failure of all other schemes to satisfy and pacify the Irish as to indicate that he is prepared to give them something very like Home Rule.—Speaking at a banquet to celebrate the return of the Conservative candidate for Gravesend, Baron de Worms said that the Irish programme attributed to Mr. Gladstone would never be adopted or entertained by a Conservative Government.

The Elections to The New Parliament have been com-

be adopted or entertained by a Conservative Government.

The Elections to the New Parliament have been completed since our last issue, with the return of Mr. J. H. Macdonald, the Lord Advocate, for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, by a majority of 387 over Professor Erichsen (Liberal), and by Mr. Lyall (Liberal), for Orkney and Shetland, by a majority of 1,412 over Mr. Dundas (Conservative). Mr. Lyall succeeds Mr. Samuel Laing, the Chairman of the London and Brighton Railway, who was a Liberal. but rather an independent one. By the return of was a Liberal, but rather an independent one. By the return of the Lord Advocate a seat is gained for Conservatism in Scotland, the two Universities having been represented in the last Parliament by Sir Lyon Playfair, a decided Liberal, now M.P. for South Leads.

THE OFFICE OF CLERK OF PARLIAMENTS, vacant by the death of Sir William Rose, and in the gift of the Crown, has been bestowed on Mr. Henry Graham, a member of the Bar, who was the late Earl Cairns's principal Secretary from 1874 to 1880, when

he was appointed a Master in Lunacy.

WINTER BEING UPON Us, and the London poor suffering severely from the depression of trade, Lord Aberdeen appeals for pecuniary aid, as much needed, to the Society for the Relief of Distress in London, "every farthing of which," he says, "will go, without the depression to describe the says, "will go, without the depression before the says," will go, without any deduction whatever, to deserving objects of charity, the office and working expenses of the Society being met by a guarantee Committee of gentlemen, who hold themselves responsible for these items, while its almoners are distributed over the whole metropolitan area, where they work in co-operation with the clergy of all denominations, and all local sources of charity."—Subscriptions and donations can be paid to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. T. Cave. 28. King Street St. James's or to the Society's account with Cave, 28, King Street, St. James's, or to the Society's account with Messrs. Coutts and Co.

HONOURS CONTINUE TO DESCEND on the medical profession. Dr. Paget, the Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, is made a K.C.B.; while simple Knighthood falls to the lot of Dr. William Roberts, Professor of Clinical Medicine in Owens College, Manchester.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, as President of the Society of Arts, presented on Monday its Albert Medal to Mr. Henry Doulton, in recognition of the impulse given by him to the production of artistic pottery. The presentation took place in the show-room of Messrs. Doulton and Co,'s well-known manufactory on the Albert Embankment. The Archbishop of Canterbury was one of several distinguished visitors present.

MAJOR GREELY, of the United States Army, delivered this week before the Royal Geographical Society an address on Arctic exploration, especially in connection with Grinnell Land, which he described as in summer presenting scenes of remarkable beauty. Of the geology, the ample fauna, and the peculiar flora he gave an interesting account. He concluded his address by thanking the Society for the keen and kindly interest which its members had

IRELAND AND THE IRISH. --Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Parnell's lieutenant in Great Britain as distinct from Ireland, publishes through the Press the frank and explicit declaration on Home Rule, that "no settlement ought to be entertained, either by English or Irish statesmanship, which does not make Irishmen masters of all the affairs within the shores of Ireland."—An address to the Orangemen of Great Britain and Ireland has been issued by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, which contains an emphatic protest against the relaxation in any degree, however slight, of the ties between Ireland with England, as necessarily leading to ultimate between Ireland with England, as necessarily leading to ultimate separation, to the ruin of the country, and to the establishment, at the most vulnerable point of the empire, of a drill-ground for hostile armies, and a dock-yard for foreign fleets.—The Mayor of Limerick has actually been denouncing in public the recent outrages as belonging to a state of reprisals which were natural under the conjoint regime of Earl Spencer and Mr. Forster, but for which there is now no justification or necessity.—Two young men were tried on Monday at the Munster Assizes for belonging to the band of Moonlighters who, as reported in this column at the time, attacked last month the house of Mr. John Curtin at Castlefarm, County Kerry, with the result that Mr. Curtin and one of his assailants were shot dead. The jury having found them guilty, the Judge sentenced each of the prisoners to fourteen years' penal servitude.

The late Lord Shaftesbury's personalty has been sworn as

THE LATE LORD SHAFTESBURY'S personalty has been sworn as under 28,000%, and is left among his children. All his real property is left to the present Earl.

OUR OBITUARY records the death, in his thirty-sixth year, of the Earl of Guildford, Master of the Catustock Hounds, at his residence, Sydling Court, near Dorchester, on Saturday, last week, though injuries resulting from a fall in the hunting field on the preceding day; in his eighty-second year, of the Right Hon. II. J. Paillie, from 1840 to 1868 Conservative M.P. for Inverness-shire, and successively day; in his eighty-second year, of the Right Hon. II. J. Paillie, from 1840 to 1868 Conservative M.P. for Inverness-shire, and successively a joint Secretary to the Board of Control and Under-Secretary for India in the late Lord Derly's Administrations of 1852 and 1858; in his sixty-fifth year, of the Rev. Robert Ellis, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, author of a "Treatise on Hannibal's Passage of the Alps," among other works; of Mr. Stephen Barker Guion, so well known as the originator of the Guion line of steamers, by birth an American, but natural sed among us soon after his arrival in Eng'and more than thirty years ago, and from 1869 until last month an Alderman of Liverpeol; in his eightieth year, of the Rev. C. P. Eden, Canon of York, and Vicar of Aberford, near Leeds, previously Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, formerly a Fellow of Oriel, and in 1838 and 1853 Select Preacher at Oxford, who published in 1855 a volume of "Sermons Preached at St. Mary's, Oxford;" of the Rev. Charles King, Honorary Canon of Salisbury and Vicar of Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury, formerly Chaplain of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his B. A. degree in 1831; in his forty-seventh year, of Colonel Thomas Reid Davidson, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Meerut; in his seventy-fifth year, of Mr. James Maclehose, publisher to the University of Glasgow (a son, if we remember rightly, of Burns's "Clarinda"), well known in Scotland as a general publisher, especially of works on the social history of Glasgow, where he was much respected; and in his seventy-first year, of Captain Sir Frederick Evans, R.N., from 1874 to 1884 Hydrographer of the Admiralty, previously Assistant Hydrographer and head of the magnetic department, after having been for many years employed in marine surveying by the Admiralty. He co-operated with that accomplished mathematician the late Mr. Archibald Smith in preparing the "Admiralty Manual for ascertaining and applying the Deviation of the Compass," published in 1869, a work which has be and the other navies of the world.

LONDON SOCIETY is to be mirrored by yet another foreign critic. Miss Mary Anderson intends, it is stated, to bring out her impressions of English manners and customs, particularly those of the "hupper suckles" in London.

THE COMING ART TREASURES EXHIBITION AT FOLKESTONE is being energetically planned, and Lord Granville has just laid the foundation-stone of the special building. This will consist of a large central hall or nave with galleries on either side, a handsome façade and portico in the Italian style, and a lofty tower. It is hoped that the Exhibition will open early in May, and if present promises be fulfilled, the Art collection will be one of the finest ever gathered in Facility. in England. 50,000/. for the expenses have been guaranteed from local sources alone.

"THE "MERCAT" CROSS OF ED.NBURGH, which Mr. Gladstone has restored and lately unveiled, will be further decorated with eight coats-of-arms—those of the United Kingdom, England, Scotland; and Ireland, Edinburgh City, the Burgh of Canongate, Leith, and Edinburgh University. Mr. Gladstone has also sent the Latin inscription for the cross, the English translation running thus:—
"This ancient monument, the Cross of Edinburgh, which of old was considered and the country of the cross of the cross of the cross of Edinburgh, which of old was been part for public geremonies, but having been utterly destroyed. set apart for public ceremonies, but, having been utterly destroyed by a misguided hand A.D. MDCCLVI., was avenged as well as lamented, in song alike noble and manful, by that great man Walter Scott, has now, by favour of the magistrates of the city, been restored by William Ewart Gladstone, who claims through both parents a purely Scottish descent."

Our portraits of the New Members of Pailiament are from photographs as follows:—Messrs. R. Norton, R. A. Allison, and F. Otter by J. E. Mayall, 164, New Bond Street; Messrs. P. Sturrock, H. F. Pease, and H. Hobhouse, by Fradelle, 246, Regent Street; Mr. J. Joicey by H. S. Mendelssohn and Co., 24, John Street, Sunderland; Mr. F. Hardcastle by Kay and Son, Bolton: Mr. Pryce Jones by John Owen, Newtown; Mr. R. B. Haldane by Marshall Wane, 82, George Street, Edinburgh; Mr. R. B. Finly by T. Rodger, St. Andrew's; Mr. A. Duncombe by W. D. Brigham, 20, Esplanade, Scarborough; Mr. Joseph Leicester by Barraud, 263, Oxford Street, W.; Lord W. Compton by Bullock Brothers, Royal Leamington; Mr. T. Coate by the London Stereoscopic Company, 108, Regent Street, W.; Mr. W. S. Shirley by Sarony, Scarborough; Mr. C. W. R. Cooke by Elliott and Fry, 55, Baker Street, W.; Mr. J. B. White by St. James's Photographic Company, 72, Piccadilly, W.; Mr. C. M. Gaskell by G. and J. Hall, Wakefield; Mr. R. Bickersteth by G. Borelli, Rome; Mr. W. Harker by T. and J. Holroyd, Esplanade House, Harrogate; Mr. A. B. Forwood by Brown, Barnes, and Bell, 222, Regent Street, W.; Mr. R. Strong by M. Batiste and Son, 516, Oxford Street, W.; and Mr. C. Wright by F. Gutekunst, 712, Arch Street, Philadelphia. Mr. E. S. W. de Cobain's portrait is from an unnamed photograph.



LADIES' HAIR is to be worn very high on the head in Paris this winter. For the benefit of belles with long throats, however, a few curls may fall from the high coils of hair so as to avoid the ugly effect of too great an exposure of bare neck.

A MAGAZINE OF REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS is shortly to be brought out in New York. The *Open Door* will hospitably receive and publish all articles and verses which have been despised elsewhere—quite a literary *Salon des Refusés*.

A MOVEABLE HOUSE has been invented by an ingenious American. The building is made of compressed wood covered with a fire-proof preparation and held in position by steel bands, while as it is constructed in sections it can be put up or taken down in three days.

AN ANTI-PLUMAGE LEAGUE is being planned, with the view of checking the wholesale destruction of birds caused by the present fashion of feather ornaments of all kinds. Members of the League

would be bound not to wear any plumage themselves and to discourage the practice in every possible way.

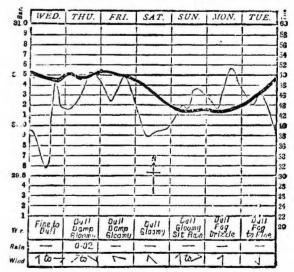
A ROYAL PRESENT OF GAME is sent to all the chief Court functionaries in Italy at the New Year, and King Humbert has the pleasure of killing most of the game himself at Castelporziano. Wild boars are the chief game in this Royal preserve; but his Majesty, for his own amusement, prefers hunting the bouquetin or Alpine ibex—a toilsome chase, which can only be followed by very hardy sportsmen. The King, however, thoroughly enjoys the hardy sportsmen. The King, however, thoroughly enjoys the dangers, and especially the impromptu lunches, often making an omelette with his own hands, while waiting in ambuscade.

A SMOKERS' REVOLT has arisen in Italy. The Government have laid an extra heavy due on the better brands of tobacco in order to reduce the salt tax, and cigars and cigarettes have correspondingly risen in price. As ordinary tobacco is sold at former rates, smokers in several large Italian towns have decided only to smoke pipes, and thus defeat the Government; and in Florence a regular "Pipe Society" has been formed, whose members vow to abjure all cigars and cigarettes. This movement recalls the days of Austrian dominion in Milan, when patriotic natives refrained from smoking altogether so as not to benefit the oppressors' revenue.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS occupy the Parisians very busily just now, but the chief shop-keepers complain bitterly of the hard times which make their customers very economically minded. Instead of buying expensive novelties on the Boulevards most of the Parisians now purchase wholesale from the manufacturers or go into the charge quarters to get their research. manufacturers, or go into the cheaper quarters to get their presents at lower rates. Thus the Boulevard shops are well-nigh empty, at lower rates. Thus the Boulevard shops are well-nigh empty, even of their provincial customers, who are spending Christmas at home, much to the grief of Paris hotel-keepers. So there are few novelties this year, even in toys. Mechanical playthings are the favourites, huge and wonderful monkeys and clowns, frogs, and rabbits, which jump when wound up; mechanical menageries, where bears climb trees and elephants move their trunks; and steam railways, trams, and vessels by the hundred. Military toys are also still preferred, especially a large game where French soldiers and the "Black Flags" go through an animated battle, and some beautiful torpedo boats and ironclads, armed with good-sized cannon Bonbons are as fanciful as ever—the "Sapho," after M. Alphonse Daudet's latest dramatic success, being this year's M. Alphonse Daudet's latest dramatic success, being this year's chief novelty,—while the Sac Jeanne d'Arc, bearing the figure of the Maid of Orleans, is fancied by Royalists, and millionaires send their sweet gifts in boxes made to imitate elaborately bound books of the Henri II. period, most accurate reproductions from the National Library. One of the prettiest gifts to hostesses is a lamp-shade of the rarest old Mechlin or Valenciennes lace mounted on pink, while artistic caskets are also liked, covered with costly ancient embroideries or tapestry.

WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1885.



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Tuesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

Remarks.—The weather during this period has been dull and gloomy generally, with mist or fog in most places and frequent showers in the West and South-West. At the beginning of the week a depression was passing North-Eastwards from the extreme North of Scotland, and caused strong Southerly winds with some rain at the Western and North-Western Stations. In the meantime a large area of high pressure lay over Germany und France, and as the disturbance just referred to moved away from our area the barometer rose over the whole of Western Europe, and the anticyclone travelled first North and West, and subsequently East and South. During its prevalence the winds were light and changeable over England, but were moderate to strong from the Southward over the Western hat for the United Kingdom. Mild and foggy or misty weather prevailed generally, with a little rainfall over Ireland and the South-West of England. By Sunday the mercury had receded considerably generally—most in the North, and one or two large but shallow depressions appeared over our islands. At the close of the week, Wednesday (23rd inst.), one of these had moved across the country in a South-Easterly direction, while a decided rise of the barometer had set in generally, and the Eastern side of another high pressure area appeared over the greater part of the United Kingdom. The winds varied with the different prevailing systems, and temperatures fell somewhat, but otherwise no material change in the weather was not ceed. Temperature has been above the average generally; on Wednesday (16th inst.) the maximum readings at one or two Scotch Stations were as much as 15° higher than the normal.

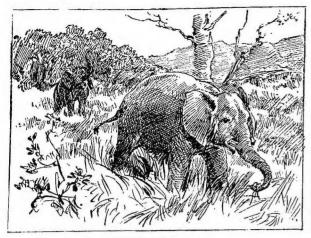
The barometer was highest (30°54 inches) on Thursday (17th inst.); lowest

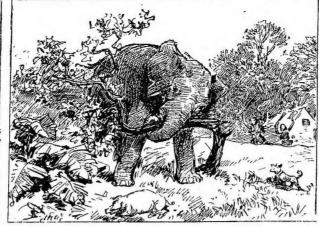
normal.

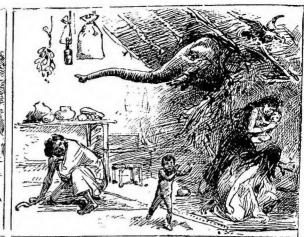
The barometer was highest (30'54 inches) on Thursday (17th inst.); lowest (30'14 inches) on Tuesday (22nd inst.); range o'40 inches.

The temperature was highest (51") on Thursday and Monday (17th and 21st. inst.); lowest (32") on Wednesday (16th inst.); range 19°.

Rain fell on one day, Thursday (17th inst.) to the amount of o'02 inches.







I. DRIVEN FROM HIS HERD

2. THE ROGUE ELEPHANT VENTS HIS RAGE

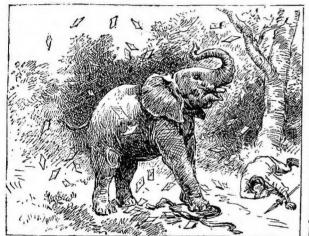
3. HE ASTONISHES THE NATIVES



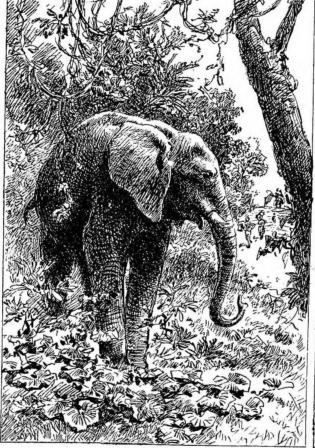
4. THE VILLAGE ASTROLOGER IS CONSULTED



5. PREPARATIONS, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE



7. ROBBING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS



6. THE ROGUE'S HAUNT



8. DISTURBING AN ARM OF THE LAW



9. PROCLAMATION OF OUTLAWRY

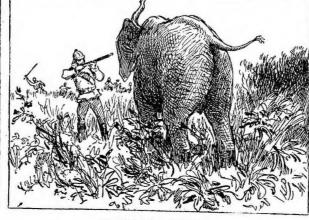


IO. A MIGHTY HUNTER ARRIVES

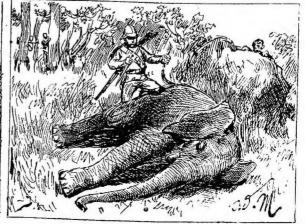


II. HIS AID IS SOUGHT BY THE NATIVES





13. THE LAST CHARGE



14. SECURING THE TROPHY

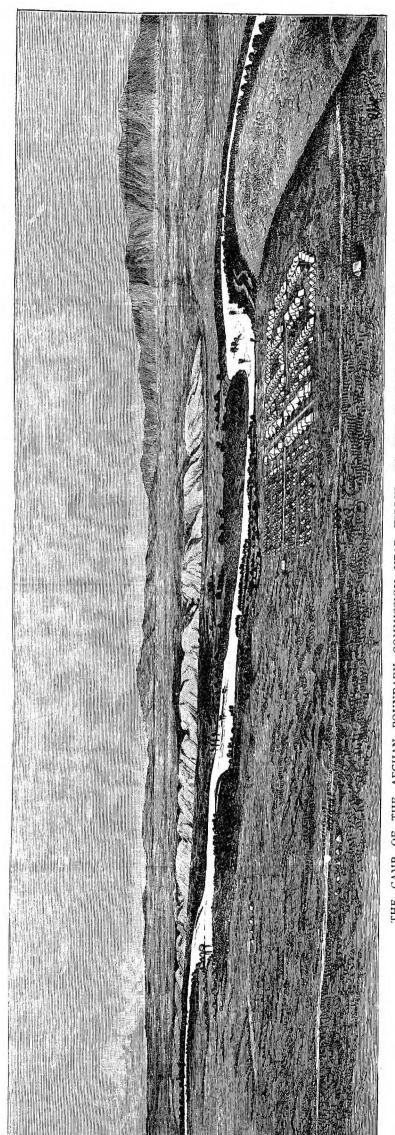
THE FROLICS OF A CEYLON "ROGUE" ELEPHANT AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES







THE CAMP OF THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION NEAR TIRPUL, IN THE VALLEY OF THE HARI-RUD FROM A SKETCH BY A MILITARY OFFICER



THE FIRST GRAVE AT VIA REGGIO

THE GRAPHIC



MATTERS look more hopeful this week in SERVIA and BULGARIA. The International Military Commission deputed to settle a neutral zone between the armies of the two combatants promptly fulfilled their task, and decided that the Servians should evacuate the Widdin district by Christmas Eve, and that on their side the Bulgarians should retire from Pirot by Sunday. The Armistice is prolonged until March 1st, so as to give ample time for the definitive negotiations for peace. Prince Alexander, to whom the Commissioners have virtually accorded the position of victor, had consented to abide by their decision, and the protocol being signed by both the Servian and Bulgarian delegates no difficulties were experienced in carrying it into effect. Meantime, there has been plenty of unscemly war brag in Servia; a great meeting at Helgrade having petitioned King Milan to "restore Servian prestige at any sacrifice," while General Horvatovich has ostentatiously assured the King that the troops are prepared to sacrifice their last drop of blood for His Majesty and the Fatherland, and to maintain the honour of the Servian arms. Austria is, however, stated to have given Prince Alexander distinct assurances that Servia will not be permitted to recommence the war, and these assurances chiefly induced the Prince to consent to the Military Commission, and to retire from Pirot. It is also considered probable that a formal reconciliation will ensue between the Czar and the Prince. The latter very naturally holds that the first step to this effect should be taken by Russia, and that he should be restored to his former rank in the Russian army. This will in all probability be shortly done under the plea that his commission was "cancelled under a mistaken impression," but it is said that the Czar personally is as hostile as ever to the Prince, who, however, paved the way for better relations between the two countries, by declaring, in his Order of the Day proclaiming the armistice, that "he recognises with gratitude that the successes achieve

In FRANCE Mad gascar and Tonkin have been the uppermost subjects. On Tuesday M. de Freycinet astoni-hed the Chamler and France at large by announcing that a Treaty had been signed at Tamatave by the French and Hova plen potentiaries, which virtually establishes a French protectorate over the whole of the island, and provides for an indemnity to French merchants of 400,000/. Until this is paid the French are to hold Tanatave. M. Freycinet qualified his announcement by stating that he did not guarantee the exactness of the details, and that the treaty had to be ratified by the Malagasy Government. The debate on the Tonkin Expedition began on Morday, when Bishop Freppel, who differs from his friends the Reactionaries on this point, made an impassioned speech in favour of not abandoning the province, impassioned speech in favour of not abandoning the province. Reverting to the English retirement from Afghanistan, the Transvaal, and the Soudan, he declared that British prestige had suffered in consequence, though with regard to Afghanistan the English had only retired in order the better to advance in future, and already had their satisfaction in Burma. Moreover, as to the Soudan, they had never intended its occupation. The Bishop asked whether the French were to retire before bands of assassins, and if 50,000 Christians, who had already suffered from frightful massacres, were to be exterminated. Extremes meet, and after a speech from a Bonapartist Deputy, M. Delafosse, in favour of evacuation, M. Paul Bort strongly supported the arguments of Bishop Francel denisted Bert strongly supported the arguments of Bishop Freppel, depicted the massacres which would follow upon the departure of the French, and declared that France would be made the laughing-stock of the and declared that France would be made the laughing-stock of the East, and that Annam and Cochin China would rise up in revolt. "You are going to celebrate in 1889 the centenary of the Revolution; let not the flag of the 'Marseillaise' be humiliated by the evacuation of Tonkin." On Tuesday the debate was continued in the same strain by various speakers. The popular feeling is becoming strong in favour of the retention of Fonkin, and a protest against the evacuation has been sent to the Cabinet by the Eronch colony in London, signed by a thousand name. the French colony in London, signed by a thousand names The settlement of the Madagascar question will weigh powerfully in favour of the Government when the definitive vote is taken. Turning to home affairs, the Chamber has annulced further Conservative Elections, and the Senate has been discussing the secularization of the hospital nursing in Paris, where the Sisters of Charity have been dismissed from their posts in where the Sisters of Charly have been dismissed into the the hospitals. The Minister of the Interior, M. Alain Targé, excused the measure on the plea that the "Paris population were decidedly Free-thinking, and that the Government were bound to comply with their views," The Cabinet has at last fixed the comply with their views," The Cabinet has at last fixed the date for the Congress of both Houses to elect the new President of the Republic—January 26th. There is little social gossip in Paris this week, beyond a dramatic version of M. Alphonse Daudet's Sapho at the Gymnase, and the breaking-down of the Pont Neuf, which has thus belied its proverbial character for solidity.

In Egypt the desultory fighting at Kosheh continues, and it is reported that ten thousand of the enemy, under the command of Mahomed-el-Gaber, are in the vicinity. Reinforcements under General Fremantle have been burried up to the front, and the whole line is being strengthened. Lieutenant Cameron, of the Cameron Highlanders, has died from wounds which he received in the attack on the 16th inst. Mukhtar Pasha did not start from Constantinople last week, although the Sultan's yacht was in readiness to take him. The reason given was that the weather was too stormy, but the delay was generally attributed to the Liberal successes in the British elections and to the renewed hostilities in the Soudan. Sir William White remonstrated with the Porte, and on Tuesday Mukhtar went on board the Iszedin, and was expected to start at once.

In Burma the news is hardly so peace'ul this week, as dacoiting is on the increase, and there has been a serious outbreak in the Pegu district (British Burma). This appears to have arisen from an attempt to disarm a Shan monk, who revolted and preached a phad. He was at once joined by numerous dacoits, and Sittang Town and five important villages, and Pegu Town were attacked, policemen being murdered, and their arms seized. Colonel Plant, Commissioner for Tenasserim, despatched a column from Moulmein to take the insurgents in the rear, and reinforcements were sent on all sides, so that the progress of the insurrection has been checked. Amongst other places the Kyike police-station was attacked by a large force of dacoits but was bravely defended by Mr. Shaw, Assistant-Commissioner, and Mr. Sladden, Police Inspector, for three days, with a garrison of only twenty Sikhs and natives of India, the Burmese policemen having bolted at the first sound of the enemy's gongs and drums.

The leader of the insurrection is said to be a Phongyee, who tells the natives that the British have appointed him Governor of Pegu. He marches through the country with a golden umbrella as a sign of sovereignty.

At Mandalay all is quiet, and Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has assumed the office of Provisional Administrator, amid much military pomp and imposing salutes. The reports of the murder of the Europeans in the Western Burmess forests were exaggerated. Only three, Messrs. Allen, Moncure, and Roberts, were killed, the remainder being protected by the Woon and the local Burmese officials, who, the Times correspondent states, will be handsomely rewarded. On Friday, the 18th inst, an expeditionary force, under Major-General Norman, started for Bhamo in a flotilla of steamers and flats, Mandalay being left in charge of a strong garrison, under General White. Dacoiting continues in the provinces, but numerous submissions are being made, noteworthily that of the Governor of Montshoboo, who, as tokens of his fealty, sent in a sword of honour, his two sons as hostages, an instalment of the taxes, and a Prince whom he had captured. A brother of King Theebaw, however, has declared his pretensions to the throne, and has issued a proclamation to the natives, urging war upon the British. It has been decided that Lord Dufferin will not visit Burma this season, owing to his recent attack of fever. Indeed, on his return to Calcutta last week, the usual reception ceremonies were dispensed with, and he did not even preside at the meeting of the Legislative Council. He is now better.

Of Miscellaneous Items the most scrious come from Italy, whence an outbreak of closera is reported from Venice. On Thursday week there were two deaths, one of them being that of a well-known banker, and next day two more deaths were reported. People are leaving Venice in large numbers, and the Austrian authorities have established sanitary measures for travellers crossing the frontier.—The leading journals of both Austria and Hungary severely comment upon Mr. Gladstone's alleged scheme for dismembering the British Empire. The New Freie Presse asks, "Is it really true, then, that Mr. Gladstone, from mere vanity and thirst of power, means to destroy Pitt's work, and to plant federalism on the English soil?"—In Germany the 9cth birthday of the well known historian, Leopold von Ranke, was celebrated at Berlin on Monday with much enthusiasm, the Imperial Prince going himself to the lodgings of the veteran author to present his congratulations and an autograph letter from the Emperor. The Carcline Islands dispute with Spain is now at an end, the Act embodying the Papal mediation leing signed with great ceremony at the Vatican last week.—In Denmark Prince Waldemar and his bride (Princess Marie d'Orleans) have been enthusiastically received at Copenhagen on their return from their honeymoon.—In Spain the British Minister, Sir Clare Ford, has been received by the Queen Regent, who expressed to him her thanks for the sympathy accorded to her by the Queen and Princes of Wales. There has been a scandal at the Palace owing to Don Enrique de Bourbon, a cousin of the Latentpeted to insist upon an interview with the Queen Regent, and on being refused gave vent to very dis'oyal sentiments. He has been reprimanded, and placed on the half-pay list.—In the United both the Presidency and Vice-Presidency becoming vacant their duties shall be performed by members of the Cabinet.



THE Queen is spending Christmas in the Isle of Wight with the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Since the Court's arrival at Osborne at the end of last week Her Majesty has received no visitors, but has taken her usual walks and drives with the Princess, while on Sunday the Queen and Prince and Princess Henry attended Divine Service at Osborne House, where Canon Prothero officiated. On Monday the Duke of Wellington arrived on his return from attending the late King of Spain's funeral. On Christmas Day the Royal dinner-table will contain the usual boar's head, game pie, and Royal baron of beef, which this year weighs 250 lbs., and was cut from a Devon ox fed on the Prince Consort's Farm, Windsor. The Queen will remain at Osborne till February.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and family concluded their visit to the Earl and Countess of Leicester at Holkham on Saturday, when the Princess with her sons and daughter returned to Sandringham, while the Prince came up to town. On Sunday the Princess and family attended Divine Service at Sandringham Church, where the Rev. F. Hervey officiated. Meanwhile the Prince on Saturday, with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Louise, was present at the wedding of Miss Ellis, daughter of his Equerry, Colonel Ellis, and in the evening went to the Lyceum Theatre. On Mouday he visited Messrs, Doultons' pottery works at Lambeth, to present Mr. It. Doulton with the Albert Medal. Later in the week the Prince rejoined the Princess and family at Sandringham to keep Christmas. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been entertaining a

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been entertaining a number of guests at Eastwell for the shooting, and on Saturday the Duchess went to Canterbury with Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill to see the Cathedral. The Duke came up to town and presided at the festival of the National Orphan Home, Ham Common.—The Duchess of Connaught has her brother, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, staying with her for Christmas. The Duke is going to place a coloured window in Bagshot Church in memory of the Puke of Albany.

King's College Hospital. ——The Secre'ary of King's College Hospital will be sincerely grateful if the immediate necessity of that Institution could become more widely known. A large sum is needed to pay the Christmas bills. A guinea a year from 3,000 new subscribers would at once cure the constant anxiety of the Hospital, and henceforth make ends meet. Those who will assist this special effort of the committee to obtain funds are invited to call on Christmas, or any other afternoon, on Mr. Mac.lonal-I, the Secretary, who will have much pleasure in escorting them through the wards. Nearly 200 sick folk will spend their Christmas in the hospital.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.—This old and useful institution, which dates from 1802, now much needs additional help from the charitable public. In order to carry on the work next year it will be necessary to obtain 3,000/. If this is not secured by donations a portion of the very small remaining capital will have to be sold out. The maintenance of this hospital, by which infectious fever can be perfectly isolated, is of importance to every householder in and about London, and the Committee earnestly appeal for help as this is the only London Institution wholly devoted to patients (other than paupers) suffering from infectious fever. Special facilities are afforded to subscribers, and all communications should be addressed to the Secretary at the Hospital, Liverpool Road, N.



"Handel as She was Wrote."—This expression would give a very fair idea of the performance on Monday by the Westminster Orchestral Society of Messiah "according to Handel's original score. First public performance since about 1790." Whence the conductor obtained his figures we need not stop to inquire. But the performance was emphatically not according to Handel's original score. Mr. C. S. Macpherson, assisted, it is statel, by Sir George Macfarren, had written from the figured bass some accompaniments for Moscheles' harpsichord and a modern American free-reed organ. They clearly had nothing to do with the "original score," save on the Charles Stewart Macpherson-tun-Handel principle. The third violin part, to be played an octave below the first in the "Pastoral Symphony," was certainly not so played, while in the "Wonderful, Counsellor," the kettledrums, though in the orchestra, were silent. In Handel's days the organ enjoyed a far more important position than it could hope to attain when a Mason and Hamlin reed organ is substituted. In olden days the violins were always reinforced by hautboys, which, although a couple of the modern instruments were in the orchestra, were not so used on Monday; and the 'celli were, a century and a half ago, supported by bassoons, which on Monday were not represented in the band at all. At the Foundling Hospital performance of 1759 two horns and four bassoons were used. The horn parts are, we believe, now missing; but neither horns now bassoons were in the Westminster orchestra. On the other hand, at hexcepting as to the tinkling of a much-worn harpsichord, we have the chronicle a very fair performance. In the hands of Miss Anna Williams, Messrs. Cummings and Bridson, the solos were of course safe. The band was most unevenly balanced, especially as to the paucity in number of the double basses. But the performers played with all the enthusiasm of amateurs, and well merited the applicase that was lavished upon them. So, to even a greater extent, did the choristers—worthy represent

Cowen's "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."—This pretty work, one of the most melodious and graceful specimens of the young England school, was performed at the Crystal Palace, under the composer's direction, on Saturday. In our correspondence from the Birmingham Festival, last August, we pointed out how severely Mr. Cowen had been handicapped by a libretto which is a feeble compound of puerility on the one hand, and inflated nonsense on the other. But, notwithstanding this serious defect, the charm of Mr. Cowen's music, the beauty of his melodies, and the refinement of his orchestration once more on Saturday carried the cantata to success. The performance was by no means perfect. The orchestra and the conductor seemed ill in accord, and the only solo st in really good voice was Mr. Frederick King. The Sleeping Beauty is well worthy a better performance in London, and it will doubtless next season be included in the scheme of Novello's concerts.

CONCERTS. — The concert season has lasted well up to Christmas, and as the Albert Hall and the Ballad Concerts recommence early in the New Year, the recess will this year be brief. Among the concerts last week must be noticed a capital performance of Messiah by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Cummings. The English conductor must especially be thanked for abolishing the dry 'cello and bass accompaniments to the recitatives, and substituting a string quartet, and a specially written part for the soft stops of the organ. The choir sang well, but the cast of soloists was not strong.—On the same night Smart's Bride of Dunkerron was performed by the Kensington Choral Society.—On Tuesday M. Gounod's Redemption was performed at Novello's Concerts.

The orchestral concert season is now suspended until the resumption of the symphony performances at the Crystal Palace on February 20th, only ten days before the commencement of the Philharmonic season. It seems strange that during three of the busiest months of the year London should be entirely without symphony performances. That the public are ready to support such things was evident at the last Brinsmead Concert, on Saturday, when Mr. Ganz conduct I Berlioz' "Symphonie Fantastique," and the Egmont and Tannhäusser preludes. The novelty was the prize pianoforte concerto in G sharp minor, by Mr. Oliver King. It is for the most part in the orthodox style, and the slow movement was especially appreciated. The pianist was Mis. Frickenhaus.—Two amateur performances have been given, one by a capital Orchestral Society formed by music-lovers connected with the Stock Exchange. These enthusiastic gentlemen, besides playing Beethoven's First Symphony and Mendelssohn's G Minor Concerto (pianist, Miss Pawle), produced two novelties, viz., a March in C, by the late Mr. Waley, of the Stock Exchange, and a player upon and compo er for the piano, and a clever concert overture in F, by Mr. J. F. H. Read.—On Monday, the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society gave a smoking concert, at which several members of the Royal Fan-ily were present.

The Chamber Concert Season has ended until January II, when the Popular Concerts will be resumed. At the last performance on Saturday Mr. Lazarus played in Mozart's clarinet quintet. On the same evening the Heckmann quartet at their last concert played Beethoven's rately heard "posthumous" quartets in C sharp minor and A minor, the latter being the quartet the slow movement of which was labelled by the composer "Song of Thanksgiving in the Lydian mode offered to the Divinity by a Convalescent."

Two of the Academies have given Christmas Concerts. At the Royal Academy Concert on Friday Mr. Shakespeare conducted Cherubini's fine Mass in C. The only novelty was a clever orchestral overture in E by Mr. Rowland Briant, a student. The pupils of the Royal College of Music gave an orchestral concert in the West Theatre of the Royal Albert Hall on Monday, under Dr. Villiers Stanford. The programme included Cherubini's Medica overture and Brahms's Serenade in D, "Rejoice Greatly," sung by Miss Belcher, a song from Dvorák's Spectre's Bride, sung by Miss Trew, and Beethoven's E flat concerto played by Miss Kellett.

Notes and News.—The perennial statement that Signor Verdi has finished the new opera Iaso, upon which he has been engaged eight years, has once more appeared. But we have the best reason to believe the news is still premature.—M. Massenet has commenced another new opera on the subject of the "Sorrows of Werther."—Madame Pauline Lucca is said to be seriously ill, and is unable to fulfil her Russian engagement.—The gondola which Richard Wagner used in Venice is advertised for sale.—A performance of M. Gounod's Redemption on the scale of the great Handel Festivals is projected early next season on the Handel orchestra at the Crystal Palace.—The death is announced of Dr. Ludwig Nohl, the well-known musical historian. He was born in 1831, and has lived for many years at Heidelberg. His collections of Mozart's and Beethoven's letters were published in 1865, and these were followed by "Gluck" and "Wagner" in 1870, "Die Beethoven Feier" in 1871, "Beethoven According to His Contemporaries," and "Life of Beethoven," 1877.



THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER will preach in the Abbey, at the ordinary afternoon service, the annual sermon to children, on Monday next, the 28th, which is Innocents' Day.

AN AUTHORITATIVE CONTRADICTION is given to the report that the Bishopric of Manchester has been offered to Canon The Bishop of Bedford has intimated to a Press agency that the See was some time ago offered to and declined by him.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR reappeared on Sunday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, for the first time since his return from America, and he was mutely welcomed back by a very crowded congregation.

THE FUNERAL OF DEAN Howson took place in the grounds of Chester Cathedral on Saturday, and was attended by an immense concourse of clergy and laity, the latter including Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, and Lord Tollemache. The non-choral part of the service was read by the Rishon of Chester. Bishop of Chester.

THE DEAN OF CLONFERT preached, on the anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates of Derry, a sermon in which he spoke of Home Rule as possibly coming, and endeavoured to mitigate the apprehensions which the prospect might excite in Protestant and Loyalist. But he wound up by saying that, if disaster should come, if divided policy should weaken the force of these islands and release the grasp of the Imperial sceptre which they hold for the good of the world, or if in that island passion and faction should bring in anarchy and bloo lshed, the Protestants and Loyalists of Ireland would draw together to lay down their lives for the strength of the empire and the restoration of order.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE has organised the arrangements for its annual week of preyer, which will be that ending the 10th prox., and be observed almost throughout the world wherever Evangelical Christians are settled.

LORD WOLSELEY writes in cordial approval of the objects of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association, and notices with pleasure an improvement in the simplicity and inexpensiveness of our funeral ceremonial.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF OSSORY has issued a very singular episcopal ukase, a taching the penalty of excommunication to all Roman Catholics in his Diocess who contract marriages with Protestants, and even to all Roman Catholic witnesses who assist at such marriages.

ACCORDING TO THE "CATHOLIC DIRECTORY," an authoritative pullication, a new issue of which has just been published, there are in the United Kingdom 2,256 Roman Catholic priests, and 1,269 churches, chapels, and mission-stations belonging to that Communion, about double the number, it is said, of those which figured in the Directory thirty-four years ago.

THE FRAMERS OF THE REPORT, about to be issued, of the Salvation Army for 1884-5, boast that instead of Laving been injutiously affected by the Armstrong case, the force was considerably strengthened during the twelvemonth. The total number of corps in the United Kingdom was 802, against 637 in the preceding year. Apart from trade receipts—and the Army is an extensive trader—its total income for the year was, in round numbers, 76,000. The net profit on the receipts from the sale of books, official journals, of tea, and in the outfit department, was above 3,500%.



THE TURF.—Steeplechase horses and jockeys will have a rest this week, except the few which will be on duty at Kempton Park on Boxing Day. Of course it is special holiday time in flat-racing stables, though a certain number of animals have to be kept in work with an eye to early spring handicaps and other engagements. Professional flat jockeys, perhaps, of all persons connected with the Turf, are able to make the most of Christmas time, particularly from a gastronomic point of view. Most of them have plenty of money wherewith to indulge their fancies, and this it is said they do con amore. And really many of the heavy weights are entitled to a fling, for they have to lead very hard and abstemious lives during the season. Archer, who by the way is off to Monte Carlo, a most dangerous place for people with their pockets full of money, is said to "lay on" flesh freely when he indulges his appetite, and no doubt there are other of his confiders with whom Nature makes up for lost time in a similar ratio. It has been very seldom of late years that the coming Derby has shown such a real market, or evoked so much interest in mid-winter, as is the case now; and seldom have four such high-class and genuine animals as Ormonde, Minting, Saraband, and the Bard stood out so boldly as favourites, the first named being backed at 5 to L and the last at 8 to L. Each -Steeplechase horses and jockeys will have a rest sensom nave four such night-class and genuine animals as Ormonde, Minting, Saraband, and the Bard stood out so boldly as favourites, the first-named being backed at 5 to 1 and the last at 8 to 1. Each of the quartetre has his strong upholders, and there are not wanting those who in the face of these champions venture to support Braw Lass, Whitefriar, and Murdoch. If the lot survive the trials of training and come to the post, our visitors from the Colonies, who Lass, Whitefriar, and Murdoch. If the lot survive the trials of training and come to the post, our visitors from the Colonies, who of course will be here next year "in their thousands," will witness one of the most memorable Derbys on record. Of the above lot Minting, Ormonde, and Saraband (mixed) have been backed for the Two Thousand at the odds of 7 to 4 on them. The Derby ought, in the ordinary course of events, to be a rare race for the book-makers who are already at work. makers, who are already at work.

makers, who are already at work.

COURSING.—The weather lately has been admirable for this sport; and several meetings of interest have been held. At Kempton Park the majority of the trials were excellent, and several winners will doubtless show for the Waterloo Cup. Delvin, who beat Clyto IV. for the December Stakes for sixty-one animals of all ages, and Wingram, who won the Sunbury Stakes, attracted great attention.—At the North of England (Eslington) Meeting Gelert and Type Echo who divided the Rayensworth Cup. and Dalgurick attention.—At the North of England (Estington) Meeting Gelect and Tyne Echo, who divided the Ravensworth Cup, and Dalgurick and Wild Duck II., who divided the Tenants' Cup, were among the most noticable performers.—For the Waterloo Cup Mr. Crosse's nomination is first favourite at 10 to 1; while those of Mr. Dent and Mr. Miller find plenty of support.

and Mr. Miller find plenty of support.

FOOTBALL. — Suitable weather has also favoured this pastime; but of course there has not been very much doing this week in the way of crack matches. —For the Association Cup Middlesborough has beaten Grimsby Town, and Blackpool South Shore Halliwell, both of these games being "undecided" in the third round. —In the London Association Cup the Ashburnham Rovers have beaten Hendon, and Hotspur Old St. Mark's, while the Pilgrims 2. United London Scottish and West End 2. Vulcans have played drawn games. —Under Association Rules the Corinthians have gained a victory over Blackburn Rovers, and also over Blackburn Olympic, Old Carthusians over Old Etonians, and Old Wykehamists over Old Westminsters. —Under Rugby Rules Oxford has succumbed to Cambridge, but beaten Edinburgh and Bradford. Cambridge has

also beaten Victoria University at Manchester, but has succumbed to Wakefield Trinity. In the great North v. South Match at Bradford the South had the best of it by two goals and three tries to one try. Blackheath and Richmond men formed almost all the Southern team, Vorkshire and Lancashire contributing most of the Northern. There were over 15,000 spectators present. There is a very general feeling of satisfaction that the London Football Association has agreed with the other associations to exclude the professional element from all "International" matches.

The Secretaries of County Clubs have done all in CRICKET .-CRICKET.—The Secretaries of County Clubs have done and in their power to make suitable arrangements for matches with the Au tralians; but were more than justified in passing the following resolution at their recent meeting at Lord's:—"That the secretaries of the Counties of England hope that, on the occasion of future visits, the cricketers of Australia would have sufficient regard to English arrangements and English convenience to announce their departments of a carlier date they have on this occasion." departure on an earlier date than they have on this occasion.

ROWING.—The annual eight-oared race between the Surrey United and Lea Alliance Rowing Clubs resulted, on Saturday last, in a victory for the former, between Barnes and Putney.

BILLIARDS.—Roberts, on Saturday last, in Argyll Street, made an all-round break of 451, thus cutting his own previous record of 432, made on October 22nd, last year, at the same place.



To so high a pitch had the public expectation been wrought by the announcement of the forthcoming performance of Faust at the Lyceum that it would not have been much out of the common course of things in this world if the representation of Saturday evening had left a sense of disappointment. So far, however, from this being the case, the Lyceum Theatre under its present management has never achieved a more brilliant or complete success. Mr. Wills' treatment of Goethe will, no doubt, be somewhat unsatisfactory to students of the poet. Judging from the samples of his verse with which a daily journal has been favoured, the lyrical spirit of the poem has certainly been exchanged for some notable examples of what Swift has called "the art of smiling." Perhaps the most noteworthy is the fact that Mr. Wills has adopted from Charles Kean's melodrama of Faust and Margaret the trivial and valgar jest put into the mouth of Mephistopheles jest put into the mouth of Mephistopheles-

Where will she go to by and by, I wonder? I won't have her.

I wonder? I won't have her.

—and this simply because it has always been found to set on "barren spectators" to roar with delight at the significant gestures with which it is accompanied. Faust, however, it may be conceded, must needs be boldly handled when it is prepared for the stage. Mr. Wills in setting forth the story of the compact, the temptation, and fall, and final apotheosis of Margaret has at least adhered much more closely to the original than the majority of his predecessors. The great prominent leatures of the performance are Mr. Irving's Mephistopheles and the wondrous mise-en-scène; next to which is Miss Ellen Terry's exquisitely graceful, tender, and touching per-Miss Ellen Terry's exquisitely graceful, tender, and touching per-formance of the part of Margaret. Certainly no previous repre-sentative of Goethe's fiend on the English stage has presented so impressive a figure as Mr. Irving; and assuredly no one has so skilfully combined in a harmonious form the complex attributes of this fascinating creation. Of the beauty of the scenes in Nuremberg, where, and not in Leipsic or Wittenberg, the Lyceum version prefers to place the story, we shall speak hereafter. The vague mystic terrors accumulated in such wild profusion on the Brocken summit will assuredly long be remembered by the playgoers of this generation. Taust at the Lyceum is more than probably launched the played of the pla

summit will assuredly long be remembered by the playgoers of this generation. Taust at the Lyceum is more than probably launched upon a long career of popularity.

A fair average crop of novelties are produced at the London theatres this Christmas, even without counting the most notable of all—the Faust at the LYCEUM. To these, however, we are unable to devote at present more than a hasty glance. Messrs. Sims and Pettitt's new nautical drama, entitled Harbour Lights, which is to banish all T. P. Cookeian conventionalities, and show British sailors as they are and as they live, sees the light at the ADELPHI on Christmas Eve. The pantomime of Aladdin at DRURY LANE is, after the established custom at this great pantomime house, reserved for Boxing Night, as is the new burlesque drama, in three acts, entitled Little Jack Sheepard, in which Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. David James, Miss E. Farren, and a host of other clever people are to inaugurate Messrs. Hollingshead and Edwardes' winter season at the GAIETY. The bright musical burlesque of Kenikworth is already out at the AVENUE; and the EMPIRE has also made a successful re-opening, under Mr. De Chastelaine's direction, with a sort of Hanlon-Lees pantomime drama, in which the clever Parisian Boisset troupe perform. This piece is preceded by the perennial Billee Taylor. At the ROYALTY Mr. Mayer's troupe appear this evening for the first time in La Boule. We need hardly say that pantomime will be flourishing in great luxuriance at all the minor houses, and the Britannia announces Daddy Long Legs for the first representation this (Saturday) morning. Other theatres for the first representation this (Saturday) morning. Other theatres of importance reserve as a rule their projects. Thus the Havfor the first representation this (Saturday) morning. Other theatres of importance reserve as a rule their projects. Thus the HAYMAKKET, now temporarily closed, is preparing Mr. Barrymore's Najezda; Mr. Toole is meditating a new after-piece, or rather hurrying forward with all convenient speed his piece, which is a burlesque by Mr. Burnand, of the Lyceum performance. The management of the Sr. James's are understood to be getting ready a revival of Impulse; and on Monday night Miss Minnie Palmer, who has long been absent, will, in My Sweetheart, take up her old quarters at the STRAND.

The CRYSTAL PALACE is the first in the field this season with

The CRYSTAL PALACE is the first in the field this season with The CRYSTAL PALACE is the first in the field this season with pantomime, the well-worn story of Cinderella furnishing the themefor the pleasant Christmas fooling. Not, however, that the fooling is as good as usual. "Too many flowers," cries Calchas, in La Belle Illélène—too many dances will probably be the verdict of the young folk in this—for an indifferent ballet of half-an-hour's duration, to begin with is too much for any voyageter who is duration, to begin with, is too much for any youngster who is expecting the orthodox knock-me-down fun of the genuine "pantoit is somewhat insipid. compared with that displayed during the last few years. Mr. Fred Storey certainly throws a good deal of spirit into Dr. Syntax, the Prince's tutor, and our old friend, Mr. John D'Auban, is as energian the control of getic as ever as the Baron Pompanillo, the father of Cinderella and getic as ever as the Baron Pompanillo, the father of Cinderella and the two proud sisters. The latter were amusingly portrayed by Messrs. Fred Thorne and H. J. Turner, jun. Cinderella (Miss Dot Mario) also played with a fair amount of energy, and her laver Prince (Miss Minnie Mario) certainly looked the part very well. Much more spirited playing was that of Miss Lilian Francis who took the part of the Prince's confidant—Chikino—portrayed in a most sprightly manner. The "business," was comparatively tame, and the dancing was decidedly below the average, while Miss Emma D'Auban, as the Fairy Godmother, wore an astonishing garment, as uncouth as it was inappropriate. the average, while MISS Emma D Audan, as the Fairy Godmother, were an astonishing garment, as uncould as it was inappropriate. Why so accomplished a dancer should have adopted so hideous a costume is inconceivable. There were some very pretty children's ballets. One little mite greatly distinguished herself in a pas seul, while due praise must be awarded to the scenery—the transforma-

tion-scene being particularly tastefully designed. The harlequinade was especially good, as it was sure to be in the hands of the Martinetti Family. Indeed a better clown than Paul Martinetti can scarcely be found on the London stage.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke have provided at the EGYPTIAN Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke have provided at the EGYPTIAN II.A.L., Piccadilly, a very attractive programme for both young and old folks during the Christmas holidays. Mr. Bertram is one of the cleverest of "swift' conjurors, being a most accomplished sleight-of-handist. Cards grow small by degrees and beautifully less in the very sight of the audience; one red ball is multiplied into four or five of various colours; coins are pitched into a gentleman's hat through the side; coloured handkerchiefs vanish altogether in the performer's hands, and then reappear in the form of a large white he of various colours, tohis are pictures wanish altogether in the performer's hands, and then reappear in the form of a large white ensign of silk. Next comes Mr. H. Verne, who is a rare master of the fascinating art of ventriloquism. His dialogue with the farmer's family on the question of filling up the census-paper is very amusing, but best of all is the animated doll, who holds lively intercourse with him, and sings a song, but whose not too-lovely face turns out to be merely the clever performer's hand. Nor must Mr. Charles Mellon be forgotten, who is immense when directing the automatic orchestra. Cornet-a-pistons start playing in the most uncanny way, and the storm is so realistic that the listener fancies it is pouring with rain in Piccadilly, and instinctively looks to see if he has brought an umbrella. Lastly, we have Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke themselves in a capital dramatic piece called Will, the Witch, and the Watchman. This is a piece called Will, the Wit.h, and the Watchman. This is a revival of a sketch which was very popular some years ago. Mr. Cooke acts a gorilla and a sailor respectively, and the spectator's difficulty is to know what becomes of the former when it jumps into difficulty is to know what becomes of the former when it jumps into a cage placed in the centre of the stage, and vanishes. In the evening bill of fare Mr. Bertram's conjuring is replaced by Zoe, the sketching phenomenon, and by Mr. Maskelyne's Mental Telegraphy.

—We may mention that there is also on view at the Egyptian Hall "The Ship Evergreen." This is a curiosity really worth seeing. It is a picture representing a ship at sea, with rocks, birds, and coast view. It looks like a delicate oil painting, but it is in reality an ingenious specimen of mosaic work made by Mr. J. R. Dry of upwards of 4,000 pieces of unstained Australasian woods of various kinds.



THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION have rejected an application for the inspection of the ballot-papers given in at the election for the Darwen division of Lancashire, when Lord Salisbury's eldest the Darwen division of Lancashire, when Lord Salisbury's eldest son, Lord Craul.orne, had a majority of only five over the Liberal candidate, Mr. Potter. The application was made on the ground that the papers had not been rightly counted, and that Mr. Potter had really a majority. The opinion of the Judges leaned to the conclusion that such an application should only be granted when it is accompanied by a petition, or the definite prospect of a petition, against the successful candidate, to secure which being made in good faith, among other reasons, the Legislature requires the deposit of a considerable sum. Here there was nothing of the kind, and the Judges would not allow anybody on mire surmises to compel the operation of having voting papers re-inspected. Mr. Justice Denman pronounced it to be a "fishing application."

Mr. JUSTICE PEARSON in the Chancery Division has given judgment, after a protracted trial of ten days, on the important patent

MR. JUSTICE PEARSON in the Chancery Division has given judgment, after a protracted trial of ten days, on the important patent case in which Dr. Otto, the inventor of the silent gas motor steam engine named after him, asked for an injunction to retrain Mr. Robert Sted of Leeds from continuing an alleged infringement of his patent. The counsel on both sides were men of scientific distinction, the Attorney-General, who led for the plaintiff, being also celebrated for his knowledge of patent law and his familiarity with complicated patent cases, and the witnesses on both sides were of considerable eminence. The dispute turned mainly on subtle and delicate problems in the application of principles of chemical physics. Mr. Justice Pearson analysed the complex and conflicting evidence with great ability, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, who resides near Cologne, deciding that the patent had been infringed, and granting against the defendant the injunction asked for. against the defendant the injunction asked for.

against the defendant the injunction asked for.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT CASE of considerable general interest was that of "Elkan v. the Great Northern Railway," which occupied for several days the time of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a special jury. The plaintiff claimed damages for what were represented as the very serious results to him of a railway collision, in which he was bumped against a passenger sitting opposite to him. The Company did not deny that negligence on the part of their servants had led to the collision; but it was contended for them that the collision and its consequences were far too trifling to have produced the serious complaints from which the plaintiff undoubtedly suffered, and an attempt was made to prove that he had suffered from them considerably before the accident. There was a third theory, that the seeds of his diseases might have been semi-dormant in him before the accident, and were developed by it. From the in him before the accident, and were developed by it. From the gravity of his complaints, and the commercial loss he had sustained by being in weak health, it seems as if this intermediate view were taken by the jury in adjudging him 800% damages.

taken by the jury in adjudging him 800% damages.

The Action for Libel brought by Mr. Irving Bishop, the Thought-Reader, against Mr. Labouchere, M.P., for an alleged libel on him in Truth, has come to an untimely end. The plaintiff had made an application for the postponement of the trial, which was granted on condition that he deposited 200%. Neither the money nor security for its deposit were forthcoming when the case was reached in the notice paper, and in accordance with Lord Coleridge's direction, as the plaintiff did not appear, the jury gave a verdict for the desendant. The plaintiff is in Russia, and said to be ill; his resources being also described in Court as "precarious," and obtained from his entertainments. Mr. Labouchere was prepared to contend that he was justified in making the allegations charged to contend that he was justified in making the allegations charged with being libellous.

THE PECUNIARY RIGHTS ADHERING, in virtue of his hierarchical position, to an "Angel" of the Catholic Apostolic Church, which rose out of the later teachings of Edward Irving, has been again before the Courts on an appeal to the House of Lords by a ministrant of that Communion, successively a "Priest" and an "Angel." The sole surviving "Apostle" of the Church, as trustee of the tithe raised among its members, stopped after fourteen years' payment the sum of 350%, previously received by the plaintiff annually, whose claim to it was rejected by the Court below. The Lord Chancellor gave judgment against the appellant, holding that whatever his moral claim, he had no legal claim to the trust-money in the hands of the "Apostle." It seems that payment for the services of a ministrant in this Communion is of the nature of a honorarium, not a stipend which can be claimed as a matter of right.

DIARIES, &c. — Messrs. Hudson and Kearns have sent us a parcel of their Architects' Diaries, which are admirably fitted for members of that profession, and of their blotting-pads and diaries, which are useful in every office and study. — From Messrs. Charles Letts and Co. come some diaries which claim to embody many repulsing and medical professions are repulsing and medical professions. -Messrs. Hudson and Kearns have sent us a novelties and modern improvements.



MR. CALEB WRIGHT (L) (South West Lancashire, Leigh Division)
Mr. Caleb Wright, of Lower Oak, Tyldesley, was born at Tyldesley in 1810, and when nine years of age comenced work as a cotton-piecer in a factory. In 1845 he started cotton-spinning on his own account, Mr. Wright is a Magistrate for Lancashire, and has been for some years Chairman of the Tyldesley Local Board.



MR. J. B. WHITE (C)
(Grawsend)
Second son of J. Bazley White, Esq.,
J.P., of 14, Vicarage Gate, Kensington,
by Mary, only child of the late William
Leedham, Esq., of Andover, was born
1847, educated at Blackheath Proprietary
School, and is a Director of Messrs,
John Bazley White and Bros., Limited,
Swanscombe, Kent. He married in 1876
Grace, youngest daughter of Captain
and Lady Mary Haworth.





MR. J. JOICEY (L)
(Durham, Chester-le-Street Division)
Mr. James Joicey, of Dissington Hall,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in 1846
at Ganford School. Mr. Joicey, who is
a nephew of the late Col. Joicey, M.P.
for North Durham, is one of the largest
coal-owners in the North of England.
He is married.



Mr. C. W. R. COOKE (C)
(West Newington)

Mr. Charles Walwynn Radelyffe
Cooke, son of the late Mr. Robert Duffield Cooke, of Hellens, Herefordshire,
was educated privately and at Emmanuel
College, Cambridge, where he gamed
various prizes. In 1872 he was called to
the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He founded
the Constitutional Union. In 1876 he
married a daughter of the Rev. J. H.
Broome. Vicar of Houghton, Norfolk.

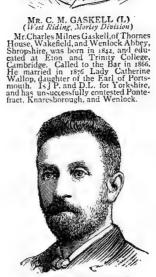


MR. W. S. SHIRLEY (I.)
(Vorkshire, Doncaster Division)
Only son of Mr. W. E. Shirley, Town
Ciek, of Doncaster, by Jane Winteringham, daughter of the late Mr. John
Shirley, of Attercliffe, Sheffield, was
born in 18st, and educated at Rugby and
Bulliol College, Oxford (B. A. 1875). In
1876 he was called to the Bar at the
Loner Temple, and goes the NorthEastern Circuit. Has written several
legal works and political pamphlets.



MR. JOSEPH LEICESTER (L) (South West Ham)

Born at Warrington in 1827, was at the age of ten apprenticed to the trade of a glass-blower, in which he is still engaged. In 1853 he came to London, and in 1870 was presented with a purse of rock by the Committee of the Glass-blowers' Society of Great Britain and Ireland, in recognition of his services to the trade He is a temperance advocate, and in favour of Sunday closing.



MR. PRYCE JONES (C)
(Montgomery Boronghs)
Second son of the late Mr. W. Jones, solicitor, of Newtown, was born 1834. In 1839 he married Ellen, second daughter of the late E. R. Morris, Esq. He unsuccessfully contested these Boroughs in 1880, is Chairman and Director of several Limited Companies, is connected with the local industries of Montgomeryshre, and has taken prizes at all the International Exhibitions since 1831.



MR. ARTHUR DUNCOMBE. (C) (East Riding, Hondenshire Division)
Second son of Admiral the Hon.
Arthur Duncombe, of Kilmwek Percy,
Pocklington, by Delia, daughter of I.
Field, Esq., of Heaton Hall, Yorkshire,
was born in 1840, and educated at Eton
and University Collège. Oxford, Called
to the Bar in 1867. Is a J.P. for North
and East Ridings. In 1869 he mirish
Katharine, daughter of Mr. H. J. N.
Milbank, of Bury St. Edmund's.



MR. R. A. ALLISON (L) (North Cumberland)

(North Cumberland)

Mr. Robert Andrew Allison, of Scaleby Hall, near Carlisle, only son of the late Mr. Joseph Allison, of Stanwix, Cathisle, was born in 1933, and educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, He is a J.P. for Cumberland and a Director of the Midland Railway, and married in 1867. Laura Alicia, diughter of J. Milner Atkinson, Esq., of Thorp Arch. Co. York.



MR. H. F. PEASE (L)
(North Riding, Cleveland Division)
Mr. Henry Feel Pease, son of the late
Mr. Henry Fease, was born in 1838. In
1862 he married Elizabeth, eldest
daughter of Mr. John Beaumont Pease,
of Darlington, Mr. Pease is a Magistrate
for Duham and the North Riding, and
is a member of the firm of Sir Joseph
Whitwell Pease and Co. He was Mayor
of Darlington 1874—5.



Mr R. B. FINLAY (L) (Inverness Boroughs)

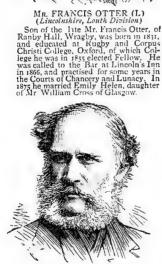
'Mr. Robert Bannatyne Finlay, son of Dr. William Finlay, FR C.P., of Edunburgh, was born in 1812, and educated at Edinburgh Academy and University (MD, 1863). In 1865 he abandoned medicine, and two years latter was called to the English Bar (QC, 1882). Mr. Finlay, who unsuccessfully contested Haddington-shire in 1883, married a daughter of the late Mr. Cosmo Innes.



Mr. RICHARD STRONG (L) (North Camberwell)
Mr. Richard Strong is the son of a flour-factor in Mark Lane, and was born in 1833. He is a well-known local politician, has been for inneteen years on the local Vestry, and for many years a Guardian. He has been one of the Surrey magistrates for fourteen years, and is a Governor of Dulwich College.



MR. HENRY HOBHOUSE (L)
(East Somerset)
Is a son of Henry Hobhouse, Esq., by
Charlotte, daughter of Lord Talbot de
Malahide, and a nephew of Lord Hobhouse. Born 1854, educated at Eton
and Balliol College, Oxford, where he
took a First-Class in Classics in 1853,
and called to the Bar in 1880. Practises
as a Parliamentary draftsman and counsel. Married in 1880 Margaret, seventh
daughter of Richard Potter, Esq



Mr. PETER STURROCK (C)

(Kilmarnock District)

Son of Mr. David Sturrock, a farmer at Struthers, near Kilmarnock, was born in 1820, and educated at Kilmarnock Academy, He became a Civil Engineer, but relinquished that profession and started in husiness as a coalmaster at Hutlford. Ayrshire. In 1856 Mr. Sturrock was appointed Town Treasurer, in 1871 Dean of Guild, and since 1874 has been Provost of Kilmarnock.



MR. ROBERT BICKERSTETH (L)
(North Shropshire)
Eldest son of the late Bishop of Ripon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Garde, Esq., of Co. Cork, was born in 1847, and educated at Eton and Oxford. From 1873—1880 he was one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, from 1880 to 1835 was secretary to Lord Kimberley. He is a Major in the Middlesex Hussars (Yeomanry), and married in 1883 Lady Lavinia Bertie, sister of the Earl of Abingd in.



Mr. E. S. W. DE COBAIN (C)
(East Belfast)
Son of the late Rev Edward De Cobain,
Wesleyan Minister, by his marriage with
Miss Harriett Ann Smyth, of Smythborough, was born about 1810, and
educated at Bells Academy, Belfast.
Was formerly cashier to the Belfast
Corporation. Was for five years Grand
Master of the Belfast Orange Lodge,
and is at present a Deputy Grand Master
for Ireland.



MR. THOMAS COOTE (L)

(South Hintingdonshire)

Mr. Thomas Coote, jun, of Amlury
House, Huntingdon, is the son of Mr.
Thomas Coote, J.P., of Oaklands, St.
Iyes, and Lisle House, Bournemouth.
He was privately educated, and murried
in 1898 Flizabeth Paulme, eldest daughter of Mr. G. N. Day, solicator, St.
Iyes, Mr. Coote is a pirtner in the
firm of Coote and Son, coal merchants.
St. Iyes.



LORD WILLIAM COMPTON (L) (Warwickshire, Stratford Division)

(Warwickshire, Stratford Drussion)
Lord William Compton, second son of
the Marquis of Northampton, was born
it 18st and educated at Trinity College,
Cambridge. Is a Third Secretary in the
Diplomatic Service, was attached to his
father's Special Mission to Spain in
18st, and was private secretary to Earl
Cowper 1880—2. In 1884 he married the
Hon. Mary Florence Baring, daughter of
the second Lord Ashburton.



Mr. ROBERT NORTON (C) ⁵
(Kent, Tunbridge Division)
Son of the late Mr. William Norton, of Barcott House, Northants, was born in 1818, educated privately, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1866. He served ten years in the War Office, but latterly has resided in Kent, taking an active part in county work. He married in 1867 a daughter of the late Rev. John Duncombe Shafto of Durham.



Mr. WILLIAM HARKER (L)

(West Riding, Ripon Division)

Third son of Mr. Robert Harker, of Pateley Bridge, near Ripon, was born in 1819, and educated at Northallerton Grammar School. He was a worsted manufacturer in Bradford from 1837 to 1852, when he retired In 1853 he matried Annie, eldest daughter of George Hodgson, Esq., of Bradford. Is a J.P. for the West Riding, and Chairman of the Bradford Banking Company.



MR. A. B. FORWOOD (C) (S. W. Lancashire, Ormskirk Division)

(S. W. Lancashire, Ornskirk Division)
Mr. Alderman Arthur Bower Forwood,
J.P., son of the late Mr. Thomas B. Forwood,
J.P., of The Manor, Thomton
Hough, Cheshire, was born in 1856, and
educated at Liverpool College High
School, He is President of the Liverpool Constitutional Association, and unsuccessfully contested the city in 1882,
Mr. Forwood, who was Mayor of Liverpool 1877—8, has been twice married.

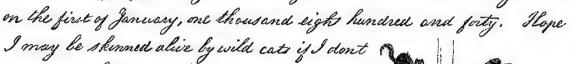


Mr. ROBERT B. HALDANE (L)
(Haddingtonshire)
Son of the late Mr. Robert Haldane,
W.S., of Cloanden, Perlhshire, was born
in 1856, and educated at Göttingen and
Edinburgh Universities. At the latter
he obtained first-class honours in Philosophic, cained the Ferguson (Philosophical) Scholarship. Jointeditor and author
of "Essays in Philosophical Criticism,"
and a translation of Schopenhauer's
Works. Practises at the Chancery Bar.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS PORTRAITS OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE NEVER BEFORE SAT IN PARLIAMENT-FOURTH SERIES



WEDNESDAY. The first of January, Got up lote, very bad. Made good resolutions and did not keep them. Went out and got a cold. Did. keep it First thought I would, then thought I would not, was sure I would, was positive I would not, at last was determined I would, with a journal. Began it This is it and I began it

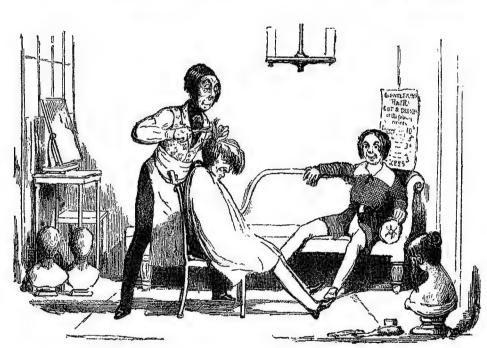


go on with it



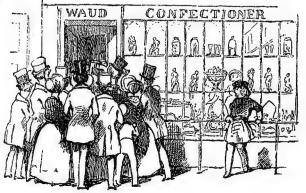












Corsaire, 1854, in which the last of the great dancers, Rosati, appeared. Previous to this the famous Spanish danseuse, Perea Nena, had created a great sensation at the theatre opposite by her marvellous agility and quickness of step, as well as her grace and feedination.

While the art of dancing declined the introduction of divertissements into pantomimes, spectacular plays, and music hall exhibitions swelled the numbers of so-called ballet girls prodigiously. It was only after the opera ballet had comparatively ceased to exist that anything of the kind was produced upon the dramatic stage; in the old damestic and melodramas when a dance was introduced it

exhibitions swelled the numbers of so-called ballet girls prodigiously. It was only a ter the opera ballet had comparatively ceased to exist that anything of the kind was produced upon the dramatic stage; in the old domestic and melodramas when a dance was introduced it was simply a country dance, or a waltz, or a polka, or a quadrille; it was the same with the pantomines, the elaborate terpsichorean effects of which hardly date back a quarter of a century. At the old Opera House every aspirant for the ballet had to undergo a most elaborate system of training, and was regularly apprenticed as to any other craft; but none were permitted to appear until they had been what is called "turned out," that is to say, by a series of exercises a freedom and lissomeness were imparted to the limbs, so that every movement should be easy and graceful; the long hours and the toil were most fatiguing; and it was a curious sight to see rows of girls upon the stage monotonously performing all kinds of apparently unmeaning evolutions with arms, feet, and legs under the superintendence of the ballet master. This preliminary training gone through, they were put in the back row, and gradually worked their way to the position of coryphær. When the opera ballet died the school died with it, and a fortnight or three weeks' training of super girls fresh from the courts and alleys of Drury Lane was considered sufficient for the production of a ballet scene. The first place at which any attempt was made to form a better trained corps was the Alhambra, which, at least until within the last few years, was the only approach to a school of ballet in England. But we are now on the high road to better things.

The visit of the socitatives of the Théâtre Français to this country was a revelation to our comedy theatres, while the performances of the Dutch and Saxe Meiningen companies taught our stige-managers the value of ensemble, and the secret of using and grouping supers. Not less marked will be the effect of the lesson taught the present mat same may be said of the male dancer who accompanied Perea Nena.

These great artists would have scorned to have been supported by one of their own sex.

H. BARTON-BAKER

A NEW ISLAND has appeared in the Pacific Ocean. The reef Culabores, not far from Tonga, one of the Friendly Isles, has emerged from the sea and become an active volcano, 300 feet high.



THE FESTIVE SEASON. —The approach of Christmas is heralded a month or so beforehand by the vendors of Christmas cards, who are so eager to forestall one another with their wares that long before the proper time for purchases has arrived buyers are weary of the very sight of cards and inscriptions. The demand for cards is almost certainly diminishing, but the enclosure of "something pretty" with the Christmas letter will probably long continue, and is, indeed, a natural outcome of our curious system of "mixed" residence in town and country. England is the one country which boasts of its "homes," yet its inhabitants are the least stay-at-home of all peoples. Scarcely a well-to-do family in any county, however remote, but has some offshoots, if not actual members, resident in London or other of the great cities of the kingdom. The manufactures, trades, and offices of the great towns draw to them the lower-class rural population, just as do the attractions of London or the calls of a profession the upper and middle classes. Between town house and country manse, between the brother in London and the sister still at home in Turnipshire, affectionate little missives will continue to be interchanged, and if the traders in these cards, who are so eager to forestall one another with their wares in London and the sister still at nome in Turnipsnire, allectionate little missives will continue to be interchanged, and if the traders in these articles would only refrain from selling us naked nymphs in midwinter and pictured May-blossom as appropriate to December, there is no reason that Christmas cards should not long flourish, especially as little gifts to country friends. In town the practice of sending a simple withing early appears to be on the increase. simple visiting card appears to be on the increase.

simple visiting card appears to be on the increase.

The Country is not particularly inviting during "a green Christmas," and if there is much feasting and dancing a ter seven there is a vast deal of desolation and boredom during the daylight hours. For those who neither hunt nor skate town is after all the best place wherein to spend Christmas, and more people, we fancy, are getting to find this out. There is a growing disinclination to prolong the London season into August, and with the waning social influence of the House of Commons we are I kely to see the sea on becoming earlier, and a winter in London note frequent. The country gains a little extra custom from the big towns at Christmastide, but the poultry comes to a very great extent from abroad, and the rise in prizes which occurs in the Christmas week benefits the retailers almost exclusively.

Farmers certainly are not spending a merry Christmas, or if

the rise in prices whi hoccurs in the Christmas week benefits the retailers almost exclusively.

FARMERS certainly are not spending a merry Christmas, or if they are doing so, it is the merriment of defiance. The autumn has been singularly bad for agriculturo. Not only has the wheat crop been to a great extent disposed of at the ruinously depreciated price of 30s. per qr., but barley has been cheap, and oats remarkably depressed. A very short crop of beans and peas was secured in England, but what with beans from the Levant and Egypt, and what with peas from Canada, it has been impossible to get prices up. The root crops have not turned out satisfactorily, and while we have not had enough frost to enable farmers to get on the ground for field work, the fall of temperature on three or four occasions has been sufficient to affect mangels and swedes, causing them to become partly spongy and generally unkeepable. The grazing interest has suffered alongside of the cereal culture. For all sorts of cattle less money than formerly has been obtainable, and some authorities think prices will go still lower. Sheep have proved a very unprofitable investment, for wool fetches a miserable price, and mutton has been 20 per cent. cheaper than a year ago. The rearing of pigs does not seem to pay. Swice fever has abounded; the show of pigs at agricultural exhibitions is frequently a complete failure, and we constantly hear of farmers giving up pigs as a "bad job." The profits of poultry, except as a "fancy" and for supplying fanciers, are very doubtful; and the new processes, such as ensilage for fodder, fanning for heated stacks, and torrefaction for damp barley, may be all very well in their way, but assure ily do not redress the

heavy balance against the agriculturist. The elections have shown that the doctrines of the Protectionists, to which the whole Continent has bent, make little or no immediate headway in England. Altogether, the farmer's life just now, like that of Mr. Gilbert's constabulary, is "not a happy one."

constabulary, is "not a happy one."

DAIRY FARMING, if not prosperous, is perhaps the least depressed branch of agriculture at the present time. There are many new dairies being erected in different parts of the country, and the Royal College of Agriculture at Cirencester is having a model dairy erected for the purposes of practical education. It will be fitted with machinery and appliances for the manufacture of butter and various kinds of cheese, and it should form a very useful laboratory, if we may so term it, for the new professor of dairy farming at that college. In the hands of Mr. Long we have every reason to believe that the teaching of dairy farming will be thorough and practical. In the present state of agriculture it is scarcely to be expected that agricultural colleges should be largely attended; but we wish Cirencester and Downton Agricultural Colleges met with more general appreciation. They are doing a most valuable and national work.

national work. FAT STOCK SHOWS.—The Americans are remarkable not so much for their use of "fine" or Latinised Inglish as for the new and specialised meanings which they find for native monosyllables. What, for instance, would an "outsider" be able to make of "the block test?" This is the term applied to the award of certain the stock shows prizes which are only given after the certals. block test?" This is the term applied to the award of certain prizes at fat stock shows, prizes which are on'y given after the cattle have been slaughtered, and their carcasses weighed, which enable the judges to know what has been the actual gain made in marketable beef according to age. The system has had its advocates in England, but no attempt has yet been made to adopt it, although there was certainly a new departure taken at the Canterbury Show last week, when prizes were awarded to the dressed carcasses of lambs.

there was certainly a new departure taken at the Canterbury Show last week, when prizes were awarded to the dressed carcasses of lambs.

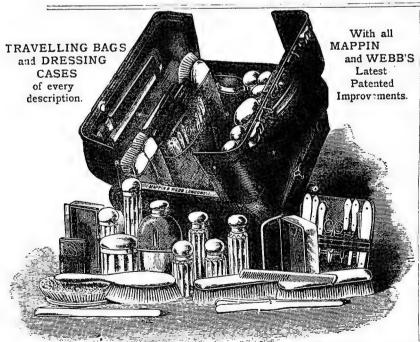
HORSE MANURE, as a correspondent appositely reminds us, is particularly inclined to ferment too rapidly, and the more liberal the use of litter, the less the manure is trodden, and the greater the liability to over-fermentation. This should be noted at a time when litter is apt to be put down very lavishly in the stable. Another dangerous practice is that of throwing the manure together tightly in heaps under the roof of a covered yard. This practice will certainly be followed by over-fermentation and loss of ammonia, unless the heap be moistened from time to time. If there is a tank for liquid manure from the stable, some of this liquid manure is the best thing to use for damping the dry heap.

ENSILAGE.—To no part of the subject of ensilage does greater practical interest attach than to the question of cost per acre. This, however, is peculiarly difficult to ascertain. One authority gives an average of 16s, an acre, another, in comparing ensilage with hay, debits ensilage with a mean cost of 17s. 4d. per acre, and hay with a mean cost of 22s. 2d. per acre. It may be remarked that the hay would have cost more to harvest in a wet season instead of in such a season as 1885. There seems to be no doubt that in wet weather it is both cheapest and most economical to make ensilage, while in dry weather the probability stil. is that the economy is on the side of the en ilage. Hay, however, will always retain its value as a food, and ensilage has its best claim as an aid when other methods fail and other foods are short.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.—Among recent outrages in the other foods are short.

other foods are short.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.——Among recent outrages in the neighbourhood of Ilfracombe we notice the slaughter of a Montague harrier on Santon Sands, of two long-eared owls at Morte Hoe, of six ravens and two buzzards at the same place, and in the same district of a fine chough. It is difficult to see how rare birds are to be efficiently protected. Collectors are of all men most conscienceles, and if a penalty were imposed, the crime would not be checked, but we should lose the "naturalists" records of the captures and slaughters in question. On 11th December a green woodpecker was seen in Kensington Gardens, and no less an authority than the Editor of the Field states that there is no previous record of this variety of the woodpecker species being seen in London. It is a woodland bird of much shyer habits than the great spottel woodpecker, which has been recorded as having been seen in London.



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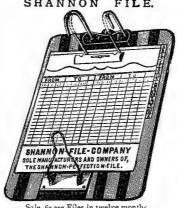
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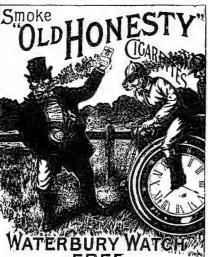
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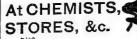
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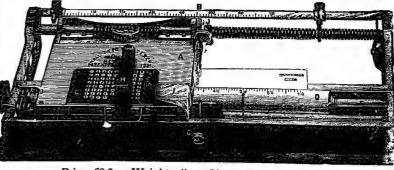
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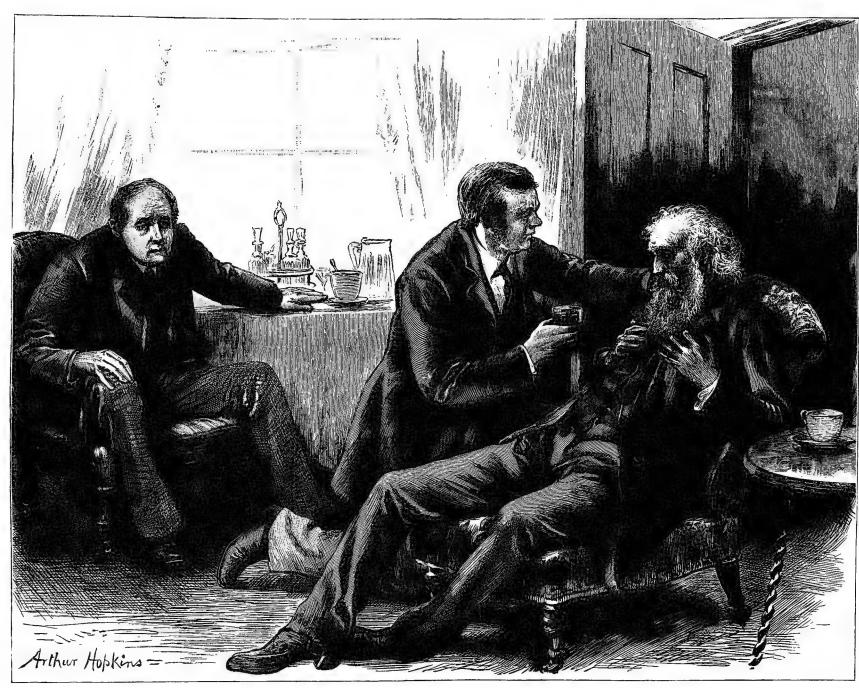
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CHAPTER XLIII.

MR. VROBLEWSKOFF was out, at the moment of O'Rourke's call, on business of importance. He felt for his own part that his immediate business was the most important upon which he had ever embarked. It led him to the residence of Dr. Brün in Hollington

Place, and made a lengthy conversation necessary there.

"I have simplified my plan, sir," said the junior spy, "and, if I am so happy as to secure your approval for it, I can set to work at once."
"Let me hear," said the elder, lighting a cigarette and leaning

- "Dobroski is more interested in the younger men than in the elder ones," said Zeno. "There is a youngster named Bernstein, a son of Carl Bernstein"—Dr. Brün nodded—"the lad who was
- lately chased out of Vienna. He has many friends in Warsaw, and Dobroski is very fond of him, and proud of him."

 "I know. I know," said the elder. "Go on."

 "I propose to call on Dobroski this afternoon, with news of Bernstein. I propose to ask him to dine with Bernstein and myself this evening."

this evening."
"Where is Bernstein?"

- "In Paris. I represent him as having just arrived in London, mad with his late expulsion from Austria, and determined to go at once to Warsaw and head a revolution among the students there. I represent him as having appealed to me to join him. I beg Dobroski to meet him this evening at my rooms and dissuade him from this mad enterprise. There is no surer bait than this. He will rise to it, I know."
 "Well?"
- "Once at my rooms, we sit down to await Bernstein. I have been so very particular about to-day's dinner that I myself have engaged the cook. He is one of our own people—Bernardo—a poor creature in his profession, but an admirable cook. When I ring twice eagerly and close together he will know his signal. It may be coffee—it may be soup—it will have to be whatever I can persuade the old rascal to take."

 "Percisely" exid the Doctor
- "Precisely," said the Doctor.
 "Petrovski is in apartments on the floor below, and has been there in readiness for a fortnight. He is known to the people of the house as a Doctor, and has already attended the landlady and a housemaid. When Bernardo has prepared the coffee or the soup, it is sent up. When Dobroski has taken it, he feels unwell."

- "This must be cautiously done, and indeed with safety. No bungling there." The senior said this with a grave and business-like air, as if he were talking of the fit of a coat or some such matter.
 "Petrovski makes himself responsible for safety, sir," said Mr.

Zeno, respectfully.
"What does he use? Has he told you?"

"No, sir. He simply proposes to make the old gentleman unwell, for a little time."

- "And does he make you unwell, for a little time, also?" Dr. Brün smiled enjoyingly as he put this question.

 "I have consented to that, sir, if it should be needful," said Zeno with a grimace, at which the other's smile broadened. "I will not do it if I can avoid it, but I would do it ten times over rather than miss."
- do it if I can avoid it, but I would do it ten times over rather than miss."

 "Of course. Of course," said Dr. Brün, laughing outright, "Petrovski will take care of you. Go on. Let me see if there is any weak point in your scheme."

 "The old gentleman being unwell, and I being unwell also," continued Zeno, "we suspect the soup or the coffee, or whatever it is we have taken. We become alarmed, and I ring the bell."

 'Run for the Doctor on the second floor.' The Doctor inquires for symptoms. We have great nausea—we have burning pains"—

 "Petrovski has been so good as to promise these, I suppose," demanded the senior, who seemed to find this part of the scheme curiously amusing.
- curiously amusing.
 "Exactly," said Zeno, with a repetition of his late grimace.
- "Well. It all sounds prosperous. And then?"
 "And then—the old gentleman must be attended to first. I am "Well. younger and can bear it better, and I am very solicitous for the old gentleman. The old gentleman gets a soothing draught, and is
- advised to lie still. He lies still and goes to sleep.
 "And wakes in Calais?" "And wakes in Calais. We travel, attended by the Doctor. The old gentleman wakes in the same room and finds his friends beside old gentleman wakes in the same room and finds his friends beside of a same room."
- him. He will be very ill and languid. He will complain of a splitting headache. He will need a new medicine."
- "Yes, yes. And the new medicine lands him at Vienna?"
 "Then," cried Zeno, "Da capo, and the thing is done." His triumph brought him to his feet. "It is not done yet. Miss your mail train for example, and your plan is killed outright."
- "No, sir," said Zeno. "Once he is under the Doctor's hands, it is done."

- "He is an old man now. You may easily finish him by the way. That will lose you your profit."

 "Petrovski makes himself responsible for that."
- "Petrovski makes himself responsible for that."
 "Or awakening aboard the boat? That is a possibility, surely?"
 "Petrovski makes himself responsible, sir."
 "Very well. It is ingenious, daring, hopeful. If you succeed, wire to me from Calais, and again from Vienna. Do not miss to-night's mail if you can help it. Stay. Have you made arrangements for the train? Have you secured a carriage?"
 "I have yet to do so. There is plenty of time, and it is all arranged for."
- arranged for."

 "You carry him through the streets in broad daylight, remember."

 "So much the better, sir. Who will think of suspecting in broad daylight?"
- "So much the better, sir. Who will think of suspecting in proad daylight?"

 "The chance of recognition?"

 "I have given myself a little trouble," returned Zeno to this query, with an almost boastful air. "I have taken the pains to invent an invalid couch. It has a gauze hood, which conceals the patient, whilst it gives him ample air for breathing."

 "Well," said Dr. Brün, philosophically. "'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' You had better start now. Good success, and bon voyage."

 Mr. Zeno shook hands respectfully, and withdrew. The good Vroblewskoff half-an-hour later called upon Dobroski with haste and trouble legibly painted on his face. He told his tale of Bernstein, the gallant fiery youngster, the Benjamin of the insurrectionary
- stein, the gallant hery youngster, the Benjamin of the insurrectionary flock.
 "You only, dear distinguished sir," said the moved Vroblews-
- koff, "can save him from this mad design."
 "You have seen the boy?" asked the old anarchist. "Here?
 To-day? In London?"
- "At my chambers, but an hour ago," said Vroblewskoff.
 "Curious," said Dobroski. "I had a letter from him this morning from Paris. He spoke of himself as starting at that hour for
- Lyons."
 "Oh, this is duplicity," moaned Vroblewskoff. "This accounts for his refusal to come to you. This accounts for his having tried to exact a promise from me that I would not tell you of his presence in
- "When do you expect him?" asked Dobroski.
 "In an hour's time, dear sir."
 "I will be with you. There is a letter to be written. Go and

await him, my good friend, and I will follow you. We must dissuade the child from this madness. It will be fatal to him, and harmful to the cause.'

The good Vroblewskoff thanked his dear respected sir, and withdrew, humbly grateful for his kindness; and Mr. Zeno went home in a subdued frenzy of anticipatory triumph. He called on the newly-established Doctor on the second floor.

"He has fallen into the trap like a child," he said; "he is coming. Send a messenger to the railway-station at once."

The result are his high Doctors were a wife grow and drow a high

The newly-established Doctor went a trifle grey, and drew a big breath. Zeno mounted to his own rooms and there rang the bell-When the housemaid came, he expressed a desire to speak to his

"He has fallen into the trap like a child," he said to the cook.

"He is coming."
The cook glanced at him, nodded, and went down stairs again,

The cook granted at hin, housed, and went down stans again, breathing hard.

A little before his appointed time, Dobroski arrived, and was shown upstairs into the apartments of Mr. Vroblewskoff. Arrived there, he looked about him with a smile, which the tenant of the chambers immediately translated.

chambers immediately translated.

"This is the English taste, dear sir," he said. "Was ever anything seen so preposterous? Pray look also at the bedroom. In its way it is a wonder. There is a picture which looks as if it would set the house on fire." He drew aside a curtain, and Dobroski looked into the bedroom. "Is it not amazing?"

"It is a strange taste," Dobroski answered, smiling till.

"Everything is so wildly new."

"The landlady thought she was doing me a most especial favour when she did this," said Vroblewskoff.

"Our young friend is not here yet?"

"Not yet, sir. Lexpect him momently."

"Not yet, sir. I expect him, momently."

Dobroski sat down and drew from his pocket a little roll of cigarette papers, a tobacco pouch, and a small metal box of vestas.

cigarette papers, a tobacco pouch, and a small metal box of vestas. As his lean brown fingers mechanically busied themselves, he looked far away with a smile of great and mournful sweetness.

"We must save the lad, Vroblewskoff," he said, as he blew away the first whiff of smoke from his cigarette.

"You will save him, dear sir," cried Vroblewskoff. "He will listen to you. He will obey you." Then there was silence for awhile. Once or twice the spy's lips moved, but he did not speak. He cleared his throat with a rasping sound, and arose from the seat he had taken. "A cup of coffee with your cigarette, dear sir? I am just about to order it."

"Thank you. Yes."

There was a lingering indecision between the words, and the spy stood behind his intended victim, with his hand upon the bell-pull,

stood behind his intended victim, with his hand upon the bell-pull, waiting whilst he might have counted three. He had scarcely ever found a pause in speech so long. He rang twice, one pull following "Coffee for two. Black coffee."
"Cafe au lait for me," said the old man.
"Ah, well. Yes," said Vroblewskoff. "It is more wholesome

Less heating in this broiling weather. Coffee with milk, for

The notable scheme was well upon its way now, and the spy's The notable scheme was well upon its way now, and the spy's pulses beat quick, and his throat and tongue and lips were dry, and felt hard, like wood. The coffee came, hot and fragrant. Dobroski drew his cup beside him on the table, and smoked silently. It seemed an age before he sipped. The spy had already put his lips to his own cup, and could detect nothing strange in the flavour of the liquid. It crossed him that Bernardo had forgotten his duty. Dobroski sipped again and rolled a new cigarette. The spy followed his example, sipping no more deeply than Dobroski. It crossed him now that it was just possible that Petrovski, who had always been jealcus, might see a good opportunity in the present curious condition of affairs, and make the necessary dose too strong. It would be a fine sardonic way of poisoning an enemy. But his nerves were not so made as to shake at these air-drawn fancies, and he went on with his own blackguard heroism, sipping when Dobroski he went on with his own blackguard heroism, sipping when Dobroski

sipped, and waiting when he waited.
"It is fully time that our young friend were here," Dobroski said

"It is time that our young at length.
"It is time he were here," said the spy. "But he will come. He was eager to have me with him. I even drew him on a little with that hope to make sure of his coming. You will not think that wrong, dear sir?"
"Pardonable," said Dobroski, with a smile.

At that instant a curious burning pang crossed the spy's stomach, and a second later a feeling of nausea rose within him, like that he always experienced, even in the smoothest weather, when he passed between France and England. Dobroski shifted uneasily, and took a

drink at his coffee.

"I can afford to escape the rest," said the spy to himself. "But it shall be mine to open the ball." He began to walk up and down the room, and suddenly threw a window open. Dobroski turning to look at him, saw that he was rubbing at the bottom of his waistcoat with both hands, and that he wore a disgusted and almost indignant look.

"What is the matter?" asked the old man, rising. "You are in ain?" He advanced towards his betrayer, but as he took his first

"I am on fire," said Zeno. "I am sick. I loathe myself."
"I too," said Dobroski quietly, "feel a sense of burning and sickness."
"It is the coffee," cried Zeno. "We have both taken it. There is something unwholesome in the coffee."

something unwholesome in the coffee.

something unwholesome in the coffee."

The old man sank back into his chair, white and trembling. "You have drunk more than I," cried the spy, as if in a paroxysm of regret and fear. "You're ill. Ah! dear sir, you're ill. God in Heaven! He is ill. He is dying. Ah! the Doctor. There is a Doctor on the second floor. What a providence!"

He rang the bell, and then rushed to the door and tore it open. "The Doctor!" he shouted. "The Doctor on the second floor!

Tell him to come here. Quickly! quickly!"

A door opened below, feet ran rapidly upstairs. A man presented himself, struggling into a respectable professional frock coat as he

himself, struggling into a respectable professional frock coat as he entered the room.

"What is the matter?" he demanded.
"My friend!" cried Zeno, "the dearest. He is dying. And I so. We have taken poison. The coffee."

He threw himself upon the couch and contorted his body as if he were in agony. Dobroski sat white and still, with both hands trembling on his chest, and great beads of sweat running from his forehead. The new comer tasted the coffee, and spat it out again with a wry face. Dobroski watched him collectedly and inquiringly. "Verdigris," said the Doctor. "Another example of the folly of the copper kettle. I will put you both right in a moment." He ran down stairs and presently returned with a tumbler in either head.

the copper kettle. I will put you both right in a moment." He ran down stairs and presently returned with a tumbler in either hand. "Your antidote, sir," he said in a business tone to Zeno, and then advancing to Dobroski set one hand below the old man's head, and with the other held the draught to his lips. "Drink this, sir. It will soothe you at once."

Dobroski obeyed, and the Doctor stood over him disregarding Zeno altogether, but in a minute or so the spy took a place beside him with an empty tumbler in his hand.

"I am better," he said. "But you, dear sir! You suffer still. He drank more than I," he added, to the Doctor. "Is there danger?"

"None in the world. He will be at ease presently. But it would be well to lie down. Let me assist you to the couch, sir."

Dobroski cast a grateful glance upon him, and arose leaning on his arm. Zeno lent an officious aid on the other side.
"I am better already," said the old man, as he lay full length

You will be a little drowsy by-and-bye," returned the doctor. "I have given you a strong sedative. Let me recommend perfect

quiet for an hour or two."
"My good Vroblewskoff," said Dobroski. "Do not let the poor

young Bernstein go until I have seen him."
"Never! never!" cried the good Vroblewskoff, seizing him by

the hand.

"Sh!" said the Doctor. He gathered the cups and saucers upon a tray. "I will go down to the kitchen, and inquire into this matter. Let your friend sleep, sir."

He went quietly from the room, but did not trouble himself to descend into the kitchen. He occupied himself instead by looking over the contents of a small black hand-bag, which heldamongst other things five or six blue phials with glass stoppers, and a hypodermic syringe in its case. This last he examined with great particularity, and for extra safety bestowed it in his waistcoat pocket.

In a little while he mounted to the room above, and entered softly

without knocking. Zeno with a shining triumph in his looks arose, and lifted a trembling forefinger for silence. The Doctor advanced

on tiptoe. "He is sound," whispered Zeno. "Will he awake upon the journey ?

"I will take care of that," replied the Doctor.
"Is the carriage ready?"
"It is ordered, and will be here in time. Have you the travelling

"It is under the bed in the next room. Shall I get it?"

"Yes."
Zeno, entering the bedroom, fell upon his knees, and groping beneath the bed drew out a complicated-looking arrangement of bars and straps. This being dragged into the front room and arranged there on the floor, fell with more simplicity than its appearance promised into the form of an invalid couch, and a mattress and pillow having been placed within it, Zeno and the Doctor lifted it, and balanced it to try if it were stable. This question being settled to their satisfaction Zeno retired again to his bedroom, and there packed a portmanteau.

packed a portmanteau.
"Are you ready?" he asked at length, when his packing was finished. "Hark! Is that the carriage? What time have we to

catch the train?"
"We have three-quarters of an hour to wait," returned the Doctor.
"It willnot be well to start too soon. We shall be stared at, at the

Neither he nor Zeno could sit still. They prowled stealthily here and there, doing unnecessary things, and now and again exchanging and there, doing unnecessary things, and now and again exchanging a whisper. Once or twice the Doctor took Dobroski by the wrist and counted his pulsation. Once he lifted one of the sleeping man's eyelids and stared fixedly at the unseeing eye that looked hard at him. "The carriage is here," said Zeno, when half-an-hour had gone by. "Let us get away at once. We can drive slowly. I stifle in this abominable indoor air."

"Very well," returned the Doctor. "Carry down the portmanteaus first, and then we will see about getting this down." His waving hand included Dobroski and the couch. "What will they do with him?" he asked suddenly, as Zeno reached the door.

"What is that to you or me?" the spy demanded. "What they do is their affair and his—not ours."

With this he disappeared, carrying his portmanteau with him. In

With this he disappeared, carrying his portmanteau with him. In a minute or two he was back again, and entering with needless stealth, signed to the Doctor to assist him in moving the sleeping man.

"A mere skeleton," he whispered, when they had laid Dobroski on the couch.

"No heavier than a child."

A wickerwork wing, with here and there a clamp of iron to strengthen it, lay on either side the couch, and these being raised

and fastened with straps the figure was secured from falling off.

"Now, a cloak over all. Draw out the hood. Bring it more over the face. That will do. Let us get away."

The two took up their burthen and bore it down stairs. The parrowings of the way and its many corners made this a difficult narrowness of the way and its many corners made this a difficult and lengthy task, and when they came upon the street at last the two bearers were flushed and breathless. Facing the door stood a brake, with a pair of horses, and seated on the box was a liveried coachman with a cockade upon his hat. One or two passers-by paused to watch the proceedings.

"Can my poor dear friend bear the journey, Doctor?" asked the spy, in open solicitude.

"Easily," returned the Doctor.
One of the on-lookers lent a friendly hand.

"Gentleman ill?" he asked.

"He is ordered to his native air," said Zeno, climbing into the brake and bending with clasped hands above Dobroski.
"Are you ready, messieurs?" asked the coachman, speaking

in French.

"A moment," cried the Doctor. "I have forgotten my medicaents." He dashed up stairs in search of the black bag.

There were by this time a dozen people looking on, amongst them a policeman, who postured with an indefinable air of having the whole thing in charge, and pushed a lounger or two to keep clear the passage from the door. Zeno, bending mournfully over the prone figure, was the centre of interest. He was triumphing, and yet anxious. Everything was safe so far, but there were risks to run until the very moment when the Russian frontier was gained. He knew that the gaping unsuspecting curiosity surrounding him at this moment was his best guarantee of safety, and yet it grated on him and he longed to be away from it, if it were but to encounter a

new version of it elsewhere.

The street in which Mr. Zeno had had apartments was a third of a mile long, and the house in which he lived was the fourth from a mile long, and the house in which he lived was the fourth from the eastern end. A mere minute before Dobroski was carried out by careful Doctor and sorrowing friend a lounger turned the corner far away. He saw something like a coffin carried from a house at the other end of the lengthy street, and saw one or two idle people stop to look on. He quickened his pace, peering keenly beneath the hand with which he shadowed his eyes. Then, in a sudden, he broke into a headlong run, and whilst Mr. Zeno was posturing over his poor dear friend the attention of one half the little crowd was drawn to this advancing figure. The man ran, though unpursued, as if he ran for life, and at the moment when the Doctor leaped into his

place and gave the word to the coachman, the new comer seized the horses by the reins and panted "Stop!" Zeno looked up, and saw O'Rourke. Stand clear," cried Zeno, in a sudden frenzy. Then, to the

he ran for life, and at the moment when the Doctor leaped into his

coachman, "Drive. Holy name! cut him down and drive."

"Stop this man," cried O'Rourke, appealing to the crowd.

Zeno snatched the whip from the coachman's hand, and slashed at O'Rourke and the horses again and again. There was a prodigious rearing, and then all at once O'Rourke was down, and the brake was away full speed.

L'ENVOI.

THE Vienna correspondent of the Comet writes :-

"What may be fitly described as an entr'acte in the romantic Dobroski drama, which is absorbing the attention of the whole world of Vienna at this moment, took place to-day. The wedding of his gallant deliverer, Mr. Hector O'Rourke, M.P., with the charming American millionairess, was attended by the whole beau

monde, and places were struggled for as if the high contracting

monde, and places were struggled for as if the high contracting parties had been Emperor and Empress instead of plain Irish gentleman and American lady. The real attraction was the presence of M. Dobroski himself, who gave away the bride.

"I had the pleasure of a long interview with the bridegroom yesterday. He has fully recovered from his injuries, and the fears of internal damage have long since disappeared. He made one statement which appears to me to deserve to be chronicled as a psychological curiosity. He declares that in the first dawn of recovery, after six and thirty hours of complete unconsciousness, his effort to recall the facts, and his fear lest he should not be able to effort to recall the facts, and his fear lest he should not be able to effort to recall the facts, and his rear less he should not be able to make them clear to those who were about him, retarded the return of speech for a whole day. It was only by a prodigious effort of self-control that he lay in perfect quiet for an hour, and thus gained self-possession and tranquillity enough to explain the extraordinary circumstances of the case. Had he remained in a condition of insensibility but five hours longer, his story would have been unavailing, as the abductors would have passed Vienna, the last city to which his information enabled him to track them.

"Mr. O'Rourke, who has had several interviews with the Russian Ambassador since his visit here, is fully persuaded of the

Russian Ambassador since his visit here, is fully persuaded of the truth of the energetic protestations his Excellency has made as to the innocence of the Russian Government from complicity in this remarkable affair. He regards the abduction of his friend, M. Dobroski, as the fruit of a private vendetta.

"Mr. O'Rourke will return to Vienna in time to attend the final examination of the prisoner. It is to be regretted that the mainspring of the villainous affair, the treacherous Pole, Vroblewskoff, should have succeeded in making good his escape. The mere fact of the Polish origin of the criminals is in itself regarded here as a sufficient proof of the innocence of the Russian Government."

THE END

MR. HERKOMER'S SKETCHES

Nor many of the recent exhibitions at the Fine Art Society's Gallery have contained more interesting matter than the collection of Mr. Hubert Herkomer's studies of "Life and Labour in the Bavarian Alps" now open to view. With few exceptions they have evidently been painted directly from nature, and have accordingly the freshness of immediate observation. All of them are small, and some very slight, but there is scarcely one that does not impress us with a sense of its fidelity to nature. This arises in a great measure from the artist's sympathy with the people whom he depicts and his intimate! knowledge of their habits and modes of thought, In representing these hardy mountaineers engaged in their habitual occupations in the fields, in the quietude of their homes, or in their intervals of convival intercourse he has been equally successful The figures, though not always well proportioned, are natural and expressive in their movements. The statuesque grace of the robust peasant girl leaning on her scythe in "The Mowers" is especially noteworthy; and so is the spontaneous and easy artitude of the young "Goatherd" seated on a rock. In one picture, "The Dead Poacher's Father," an incident of strong dramati interest is very forcibly depicted. Among many peasants carousing outside a tavern is an old man, who, with clenched hands and an expression of uncontrollable but impotent fury on his face, rises expression of uncontrollable but impotent fury on his face, rises from his seat on seeing the Government hunter who has shot his son pass along the road. The small pictures of domestic life, in which women and children are chiefly concerned, form a very agreeable feature of the collection. The admirably-composed group, "The Knitting Lesson;" the two little girls at their devotions by a roadside shrine, in "Early Lessons;" and the more finished drawing of a comely woman and flaxen-haired children elated by the unaccustomed sight of a visitor approaching their mountain home, entitled "Who Comes?" show a more keen and sympathetic perception of childish character and expression than we have seen in any of Mr. Herkomer's larger works.

ART CIRCLES IN PARIS are tolerably busy just now. Thus, the regulations for next year's Salon have just been issued, with several alterations, notably the time of sending in works. Only four days will be allowed for the reception of paintings, March 10 to 14; but seventeen for sculpture, March 20 to April 5. Again, artists who voluntarily damage their works when hung will not be allowed to take away the picture, nor to exhibit again till the Salon authorities permit. Another artisticinnovation is the Bill against picture frauds sent up to the Senate, and which renders painters who sign a false name on any work of art, or dealers who knowingly sell such fraudulent works, liable to imprisonment from one to five years, and to a fine of 12s. to 12ol. Meanwhile much discussion is going on about the three pictures offered by amateurs to the State, and refused by the Louvre authorities. M. Turquet, the Fine Art Minister, was most anxious to obtain one of the three—Crivelli's "Christ," which had belonged to the Empress Josephine, and his efforts induced the amateurs to buy not only the Crivelli but five others. Now poor M. Turquet is being blamed on all sides, and the matter is to be brought before the House. before the House.



MR. F. S. GROWSE has been removed to Futtehpoor-which means that the spirit which he had roused among the rich men of Bulandshahr is left to itself before even the most sanguine can hope that it has been strengthened into permanence. In this "age of great citizens" (as Mr. Grant Duft cails it) it was a grand thing to persude the native gentry to spend on improvements instead of on fireworks and dancing girls. But for any one unconnected with the P.W.D. to build, or even to repair, was "poaching on a departmental preserve;" and so, while the Local Government has graciously autotyped and published "Indian Architecture of To-Day as Exemplified in New Buildings in the Bulandshahr District—Part I. " (Allahabad: Government Press). Mr. Growse is sent 300 miles off, and much fears that therefore Part II. will never appear. It is a pity; for, over-centralisation being the curse of India, work like Mr. Growse's is work in a right direction. Moreover, such work keeps up art-feeling, which is getting so sadly vitiated by our bad example. We have lately spoken of what Mr. Growse has done at Bulandshahr: of the views and when before us we will only specify. Bulandshahr; of the views and plans before us we will only specify

Bulandshahr; of the views and plans before us we will only specify the gracefully ornate station bath—such a contrast to the thatched mud-hovel which is "the standard ideal of that class of building."

More civilians like Mr. Growse would take the point off Mr. II. J. S. Cotton's strictures. A civilian has a hard task, called as he is fresh from his competitive examinations, to exercise a statesman's functions: and we fear there is justice in the complaint that "officials nowadays have less consideration than formerly for the feelings of native gentlemen." Even a quarter of a century ago the civilians were such staunch friends of the natives that they got blackballed at the Bengal (indigo planters') Club, merely because they were civilians. Fear of competition has caused the change. they were civilians. Fear of competition has caused the change. Natives are admitted to the lower ranks of the Service, and there is no logical reason for keeping them out of the higher.

thinks Mr. Cotton, who holds that the Civil Service as it stands is thinks Mr. Cotton, who holds that the Civil Service as it stands is doomed; that our expenditure is ruinous, and on railways wholly uncalled for; that the Volunteer movement should be encouraged, and that we should exchange "the po icy of suspicion" which keeps native gentlemen out of our armies for the spirit which led Emperors like Akhbar to find their ablest generals among the Hindoos. Far the best thing for us, he is sure, would be to give up India, though for India's sake we cannot do so yet. However, we can decentralise; we can bring the Executive down from its nectar at Simla: we can make our Procrustean land system more elastic; can decentralise; we can bring the Executive down from its nectar at Simla; we can make our Procrustean land system more elastic; we can forbid vulgar abuse of the natives in Anglo-Indian newspapers. As to the plea that "India has no national feeling," Mr. Cotton (whose brother wrote "India" in the "English Citizen" series) says "the senseless clamour against the Ilbert bill has done much to callit forth. Unopposed, that bill would have been innocuous, and comparatively ineffective; opposition called forth an unanimity of which Europeans had formed no conception." In "Religious Tendencies" Mr. Cotton discusses the religious movements, Theosophy among them. He is grandiloquent, after the fashion of Indian officials; but throughout "New India" (Kegan Paul) deserves careful reading. His hereditary connection with the ccuntry gives him a right to speak His hereditary connection with the country gives him a right to speak

Mr. Cotton praises Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt's essays in the Fortnightly, not knowing that they would soon be republished as "Ideas about India" (Kegan Paul). They quite deserved republication. The strictures which they called forth in Anglo-Indian papers show that they were felt as home thrusts; and the tone of these strictures should remind us how pitiably in Indian matters the English public is at the mercy of a few partisan "correspondents." Mr. Blunt expects much for India from Lord Randolph Churchill. There is plenty do; for he wrote in 1879: "The country seems to me just as ill-governed as the rest of Asia, only with good intentions, instead of bad ones or none at all." The date is significant, inasmuch as he was accused of writing about India out of spite at being snubbed in regard to Egypt. On the contrary, he proves that he was attacking our Indian policy long before the troubles in Egypt began. He has most to tell us about the Deccan, where he was witness of the intrigue to overthrow Laik Ali, Sir Salar Jung's son, and to prevent the Nizam from buying back Berar. Lord Ripon's visit to Hyderabad defeated the former part of the plot; but "Berar adds sixty poid places to Indian officialism; and therefore it is still

and to prevent the Nizam from buying back Berar. Lord Ripon's visit to Hyderabad defeated the former part of the plot; but "Berar adds sixty paid places to Indian officialism; and, therefore, it is still withheld." Mr. Blunt hits some blots; why, for instance, should India, which yearly sends 17,000,000. to England as interest on loans, help to pay for Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian War? His chapter on "Decayed Industries" is a severe indictment against our old protective spirit, now quite exorcised. It is not over-population, he says, whatever the Strachey school may assert, which causes famines; but enforced idleness through part of the year owing to the dying-out of home manufactures. The book should be read by all who care to hear the other (non-official) side about India.

Dr. Schliemann is as indefatigable with pen as with pickaxe. In a handsome volume of nearly 400 pp. small quarto, he details the results of his excavations at "Tiryns" (Murray). His account of his own plan of operations is very amusing, from the daily dose of four grains of quinine as a prophylactic, followed by a swim in the sea and a penny cup of coffee, to the dinner of Liebig soup, Chicago beef, resined wine, &c., which closed the day. His remarks on the value of horizontal instead of vertical diggings should be studied by intending explorers. The work is full of engravings, and contains twenty-four chromo-lithographed plates. The parts contributed by Dr. Dörpfeld, Dr. Schliemann's fellow labourer, are specially interesting, because they confirm the guesses, as to the clay-bonding of Cyclopean walls, &c., made by Professor Adler in his excellent introduction. The analogies between the Trojan Pergamos and the Megaron at Tiryns are carefully drawn out; and the book, so of Cyclopean walls, &c., made by Professor Adler in his excellent introduction. The analogies between the Trojan Pergamos and the Megaron at Tiryns are carefully drawn out; and the book, so admirably got up, is a worthy sequel to the "Mycenæ," the "Ilios," the "Orchomenos," and the "Troja." The history of Tiryns, early absorbed by Argos, is well given, Pausanias's remark that "any people but the Greeks would wonder at its walls as much as at the Pyramids," being brought into deserved prominence. The "naturalistic art" on the vase-fragments, the use of the cross, the five colours in the wall-paintings, the rude clay idols (query dolls?), the question, "Did the Tiryns amber come from the Baltic?" are a few among many of the more striking points. Professer Adler, in his masterly and comprehensive introduction, belittles Phœnician influence, and thinks the Cyclopean builders came (as the Proitos myth says) from Lycia.

myth says) from Lycia.

In "James Nasmyth, an Autobiography, new edition" (Murray),
Mr. Smiles, the editor, makes no reference to the work which we so
highly commended not long ago. We are not astonished that such
a book should have won popularity. The life of the engineer whose
motto was "Common sense applied to the use of materials" needs no
editing; every detail is valuable, and of absorbing interest. Mr. Nasmyth's brother and sisters were famous as artists; he, too, used his pencil with effect, whether when ordering a dinner at Dannemora, or illustrating his theory of the sun-ray origin of the pyramids. His astronomical discoveries, made with delicate instruments con-

Mr. Hunt in "The Somerset Diocese" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge) has given us one of the best of these Diocesan Histories. It is full of facts, and also very readable. The subject

was in his favour, for from Glastonbury (burial-place of the younger St. Patrick) and the Celtic Church, down to the present time, the See has a well-marked history. The Civil War, Monmouth's Rebellion, Ken and the non-jurors, the Methodists and Hannah More—there is plenty to tell about them all, and Mr. Hunt so tells it that his book is a model of popular historiettes.

The modern farmer must be a great reader, else Mr. Long would

it that his book is a model of popular historiettes.

The modern farmer must be a great reader, else Mr. Long would not follow up his "British Dairy Farming" with "The Book of the Pig" (Upcott Gill), devoting 360 large pages to his breeding, feeding, housing, and physicking. The piggeries—French, Swiss (Beaucèdre), American (Mr. Elsworth's, McHenry Co., Ilinois), and Lord Moreton's at Tortworth Court—will, in their elaborate and Lord Moreton's at Tortworth Court—will, in their elaborate completeness, be the despair of the unscientific pigkeeper. Nevertheless, we are glad to find that nothing fattens like old-fashioned barley-meal. Pork is so "down" just now that what Mr. Long says about the cottager's pig is sadly Utopian. America, with fifty million pigs against our four millions, is bound to undersell us. Suffolk tops the list of pig-feeding counties with 143,000; all Scotland has but 123,000. Mr. Harrison Weir's illustrations are, of

Suffolk tops the list of pig-feeding counties with 143,000; all Scotland has but 123,000. Mr. Harrison Weir's illustrations are, of course, beautiful—and international, setting before us, as well as the best English breeds, the Perigueux, and the various American kinds—Poland-China, Chester-White, and Duroc-Jersey.

The Rev. J. G. Wood in "Horse and Man" (Longmans), and Mr. A. Saunders in "Our Horses" (Sampson Low), both appeal against the barbarously unwise treatment too often vouchsafed to "the most nervous, albeit the most fiery, of our animal helps." Mr. Wood is anatomical—enlarges on the structure of the hoof, and insists on the advantage of horses going barefoot (like those of Mr. Chapin, of Lowell, Mass.; and of that Manchester physician, who had the courage to discard the blacksmith), or at any rate wearing nothing heavier than the Challier shoe. He protests against cutting away the frog, the elastic pad provided by nature, wearing nothing heavier than the Chailier shoe. He protests against cutting away the frog, the elastic pad provided by nature. History tells both ways. Xenophon preferred hardening the hoof to shoeing it; but Hannibal lost nearly all his unshod horses in the marshes of North Italy. The blinker, the bearing rein, hogging, and docking, all come under Mr. Wood's anathema; and in most of these matters Mr. Saunders is thoroughly at one with him. His book is much the more comprehensive of the two, for it discusses, in a very practical way, horse breaking, driving, cleaning, vices and bad habits, diseases, &c.; and gives hints about buying which we hope will not make the amateur rashly think himself a match for the dealers. Both books ought to be read by those who are not satisfied to leave the care of their horse wholly to that incorrigible red-tapeist, the groom.



"WHAT IS A GIRL TO DO?" is the question asked by Mr. Sutherland Edwards on the title-page of his novel (3 vols.: Chapman and Hall). And he goes far towards answering it by tracing the fortunes of a Miss Lilian West in such wise as to show pretty clearly what a girl is not to do. Lilian is a young lady of exceptional, and of even extraordinary, accomplishments. She is an admirable pianist, a soprano fit for the operatic stage, a fine linguist, and has a general capacity for doing well whatever she attempts. Beyond this, she is beautiful and fascinating; and, above all, possesses an independent energy, a practical shrewdness, and a capacity for blowing her own trumpet seldom equalled, and never piano playing, opera singing, secretaryship, ambulance-nursing, governessing—the only satisfactory thing she can find to do is to fall in love and marry. Possibly this is the moral of a work apparently based upon the lines of Mrs. Lynn Linton's "Christopher Kirkland." That is to say, it makes the disconnected experiences of an imaginary autobiography a vehicle for sketches of persons more or less real, and for the general exposition of views. Beyond this, however, there is no parallel. Mrs. Linton deals with essentially great things; Mr. Edwards confines himself to essentially, and great things; Mr. Edwards confines himself to essentially, and more amusingly, small things. Frequently he descends to details and incidents that must have been introduced for some inconceivable artistic motive, of such infinitesimal quality are they. The best portions of the work are those that deal with ordinary life in Russia, and with matters at home, musical, dramatic, and literary, as seen behind the scenes by a shrewd observer, with no illusions. On the whole, the impression left by Mr. Edwards's novel is that this is a very mean, a very silly, a very contemptible, but, at the same time, a very amusing world for people like Miss Lilian West, who have high spirits, competence, unbounded self-satisfaction, and plenty of friends. But the problem proposed is left unanswered—so far as

friends. But the problem proposed is left unanswered—so far as less fortunately constituted persons are concerned.

"Charcombe Wells," by Eliza F. Werry (2 vols.: Elliot Stock), is a posthumous work, and bears upon most of its pages ample signs of that fact. Though its author's revision was unhappily out of the of that fact. Though its author's revision was unhapply out of the question, that is no reason for giving it to the world apparently without any revision at all, or, at least, without any worth mentioning. The novel itself amply merited so much service, unfinished as it evidently is. Probably the construction would have been somewhat remodelled, and a good many unnecessary repetitions deleted; in which case it could not have failed to prove a work of an exceptionally high order. There is considerable originality about exceptionally night order. There is considerable originality about the way in which a sensational mystery forms the background, instead of the principal object, of the picture, which is mainly composed of obscure and essentially undramatic—not to say common-place lives. Among these, however, are noteworthy exceptions. The heroine—Esther Cadogan—is a heroine who is made the more thoroughly attractive because of her many faults, including those of pride and temper, and a way of regarding herself as the centre of the universe, which, if sufficiently true to human nature, is not generally made in fiction compatible with the reader's sympathies. These, however, are amply secured by the manner in which her charm is rendered so as to be felt without being described. While the rest of the leading characters are, while originally conceived, somewhat shadowy in execution, the subordinate are excellent as

sketches, and the story possesses unbroken interest.
"A Girl in a Thousand" (2 vols.: Chapman and Hall), by Jean Middlemass, is an exceptionally favourable specimen of the now many novels from the same pen. It illustrates all its author's merits, and but few, if any, of her characteristic shortcomings, to which latter, therefore, there is fortunately no occasion to further refer. Miss Middlemass has, above all things, and more even than many writers who are in other respects her superiors, the gift of being instinctively true to feminine nature. Even when brought into circumstances of reckless improbability, her characters still seem to act as easily and naturally under such conditions as if wild improbabilities were the most natural things in the world—as, indeed, perhaps they are. In the present work the circumstances of the plot, while anything but commonplace, are less extravagant than usual, so that the author's most characteristic talent has a more appropriate field for its display. Of her male characters the less said the better—they are scarcely human beings. But her women are always admirable, and are seen to the better advantage for their ostensibly masculine

"Miss Montizamburt," by Mary A. M. Hoppus (2 vols.: Sampson Low and Co.), is a gracefully-told story, of which the interest is well sustained. The characters are not of a very striking order, but they are natural and pleasant, from which description not order, but they are natural and pleasant, from which description not even Miss Montizamburt herself, tormented by conscience though she is, can be excluded. Among the most attractive features in the novel are a group of parson's children, whose healthy faults and wholesome spirits are admirably portrayed. It is so difficult to succeed in depicting children without being either mawkish or grotesque that the success of Miss Hoppus in this particular demands especial mention. Whatever morbidity there is about the story is reserved for its plot, which is certainly open to such a charge in a slight degree.

By a curious coincidence, the last novel before us, "Jephthah's Daughter," by Jane A. Spettigue (2 vols.: T. Fisher Unwin) turns upon the same central incident, though of course treated differently, as "Miss Montizamburt." In ordinary cases, the coincidence would be nothing, seeing that probably not more than some dozen plots are recognised by the average novel; but in this case the plot is very far indeal from being one of the recognised dozen. It is that of indeed from being one of the recognised dozen. It is that of a woman who, a murderess in intent, believes herself to have been one in act; or whose incomplete intent has effected a murder. In the case of "Jephthah's Daughter" the situation is dealt with the more originally, the self-supposed criminal, if such she can be called, having believed that to give euthanasia to those whom we love cannot be culpable and may be laudable. The subject is certainly not attractive in itself, and requires considerably more analytic power than is possessed by Jane A. Spettigue. But, apart from this, the novel is altogether of the class that is commonly described as "readable"—which means, we presume, something above the average, to which the epithet can hardly be held to apply. be laudable.

GEESE, WILD AND TAME

It is strange that one of the wariest and most sagacious of birds should be regarded as the type of everything stupid and foolish, and I suppose that the general misapprehension with regard to the goose can only be accounted for by the fact of so many persons being better acquainted with the bird in giblet soup and *foie gras* than in the poultry yard, or on the wild sea sands. My own experiences of the goose both wild and tame confirm the watchfulness and the goose, both wild and tame, confirm the watchfulness and

sagacity which the old Romans attributed to him, and the advensugacity which the old Romans attributed to him, and the adventures I have had with wild geese have made me reflect very scriously if the man who goes shooting a goose is not a greater fool than the fowl itself. Once, long ago, on a bitterly cold January day in severe weather, I was induced to try my luck with wild geese at that dreary dune, the North Bull, near Dublin. We drove out, my fixed and I on a posterior and I on a p friend and I, on an outside car to a place called, I think, Dolly-mount, a few miles from Dublin, and just opposite the public-house where we put up the horse and car was the long sandy spit of the "Bull," extending along the sea shore to the Hill of Howth. But there was not a bit of the "Bull" to be seen this day, although there was not a bit of the "Bull" to be seen this day, although so close. A heavy sea fog, portending even worse weather, hung over the shore, and, except when it lifted now and then, it was just as bad as a London fog in November. The carman had promised us "the grandest of shooting" on the road out, and now, as we prepared to grope our way to the seashore, with our guns tucked under our sleeves to keep the locks dry, he remarked, with a visible wink to the publican, "An' shure I wish I was goin' wid ye meself to carry the bag, only I darn't lave the mare, the crature. Faix, thin, it's lashins of barnicle geese, and brent geese, and grey geese, and black geese, and blue geese ye'll be gettin' there beyant, for it's just as thick as pays I've seen 'em."

just as thick as pays I've seen 'em."

This was encouraging, though the natural history of the carman was vague. But why that wink? Ah, why? Later on we wondered that Pat had not added green geese to the catalogue. Certainly I heard the sonorous note of the wild goose that day, as well as the quacking of a multitude of duck; but I could see nothing for the fog. And at length I fell into a quicksand, whither the "honk" of the geese led me, and from which I extricated myself with great difficulty. Remembering that Surgeon Carmichael, of Dublin, had disappeared, like Ravenswood, near the same spot, I made a bee line for the "Bull," and left the geese to their "divarshions," as Pat expressed it. We consoled ourselves with some excellent Red Bank oysters and Guinness's stout at the public, but went back to Dublin, shivering with cold and fog, just public, but went back to Dublin, shivering with cold and fog, just

as gooseless as we came.

Another wild-goose chase was in a very different locality and Another wild-goose chase was in a very different locality and climate. Many years ago, at Rajahmundry, on the great Indian river Godavery, I had shot specimens of every kind of small game around. In an evil hour a friend proposed to complete the catalogue with a wild goose. Now the Godavery is half-a-mile broad above Rajahmundry, and there are islands on it called "lunkahs," where at certain seasons these birds abound. But so wary are they that they can only be got at at night. Well, we borrowed a boat from a friend down the river at a place called Dowlaishmeram, where Sir Arthur Cotton's famous Anicut dams the waters of the river, and set out on a bright moonlight night to get a shot at these same geese. Arthur Cotton's famous Afficial datas the waters of the Inver, and set out on a bright moonlight night to get a shot at these same geese. My friend was, unhappily for himself and for other people, of a convivial turn of mind. On this occasion he was accompanied by a bottle of brandy, a tumbler, a large jar of cold water, and some fifty or so of the aforesaid "lunkah" cigars. Thus provisioned, we set forth, each pulling an oar of the skiff, and making but poor way against the current. My companion, however, kept up a full head of steam from his chargot, and moistened his clay so often that we of steam from his cheroot, and moistened his clay so often that we were continually drifting back over the distance we had gained. After an hour or so of this work we got near a sandy island, and sure enough we heard the clarionet-like note of some wide-awake sure enough we heard the clarionet-like note of some wide-awake gander posted sentinel on a flock of geese feeding. I got ready my gun while my friend pulled both oars, but by this time his potations had proved too much for him. He fell back with his stroke in the bottom of the boat, and one of the oars drifted away into the night. This, indeed, was pitting our wits against those of the goose with a vengeance! Here we were, on a broad river, in the middle of the night, with only one oar, and no rudder! Of course, we were carried away from the island and the geese by the current, and it was not until two o'clock in the morning that we managed to get ashore far below Rajahmundry.

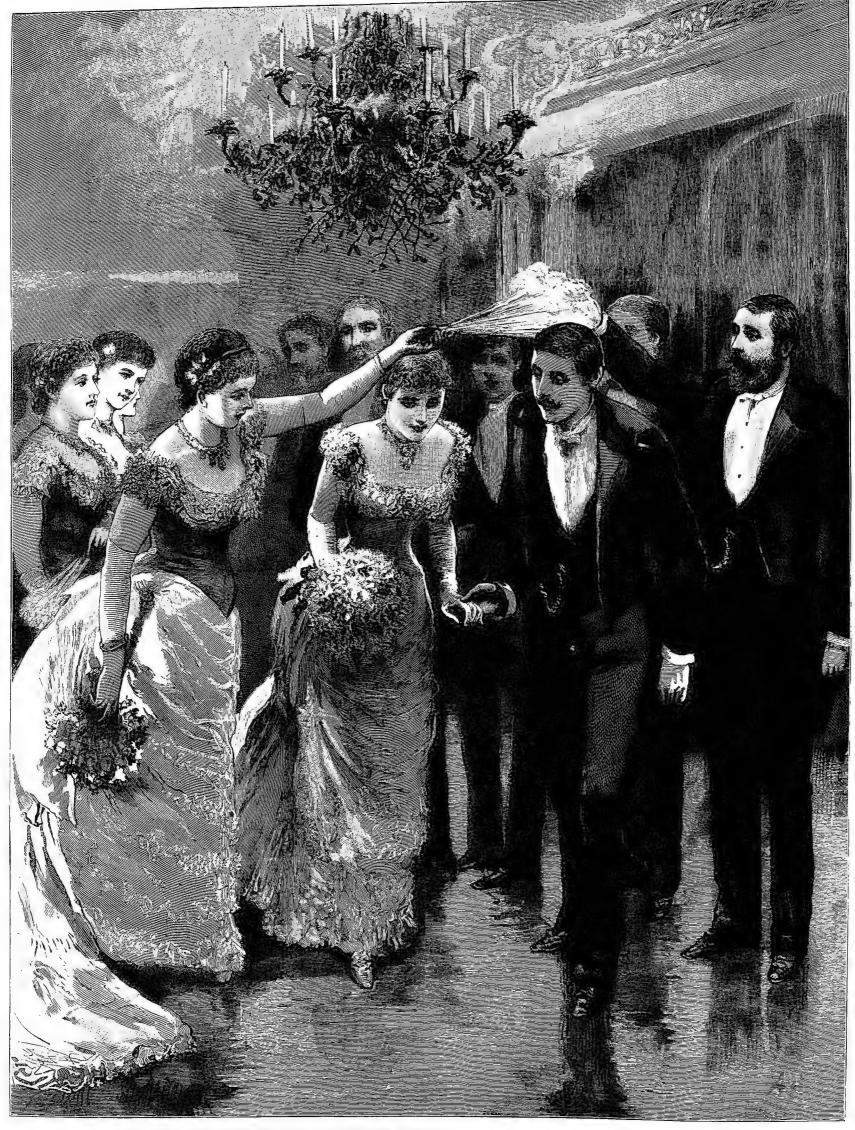
After these experiences of the wild goose it is refreshing to turn to the tame bird; a fowl that at all events never leads us into quicksands and rivers. I have never been without a gander in my quicksands and rivers. I have never been without a gander in my poultry yard for years past, partly because the bird makes a most amusing pet, and partly because he is the best of watchmen, as Pat would say. But to develop his fine perceptions you must keep but one bird—a solitary. If your gander has wives he will fix his affections elsewhere. Indeed, I have had a gander so uxorious that he hatched a batch of eggs himself while his wife went gadding about. And a miserable bird he looked when his work was done, and he didn't seem to know what to do with the gasling. and he didn't seem to know what to do with the goslings. His wife of course would have nothing to say to them. She probably observed in his ear that "she had told him so; that if he liked to take so much upon himself it served him right; that he would do well to attend to his own business in the future and leave her to attend to hers." At any rate he was the very ghost of a gander when he had accomplished his vain task of incubation. Since then I have only kept bachelor ganders, and funny birds they are. One of my ganders emphasised the judgment of Solomon. He was a great pet, and strutted about the compound with a beautiful blue ribbon round his white swan-like neck. He was beloved of the cook, and, misplaced affection! he loved the cook in return. One day he was stolen, and there was wailing not only in the kitchen, but the house. This gander had endeared himself to us all by the amiability with which he treated his friends, the ferocity he showed to hawkers, strange dogs, and sundry. He would bite the heels of such trash, and that he would bite hard was evinced by a bit of flesh eaten clean out of the broadest part of my horsekeeper's baby. He had his faults—we all have—and he was stolen. The cook and the tunnycatch were inconsolable. They loved the gander like their own child, they said; but time is a great consoler, and he was almost forgotten when one day the cook saw the bird in the bazaar. An impudent-looking coolie was offering the creature for sale, bazaar. An impudent-looking coolie was offering the creature for sale, and an altercation of the noisiest kind immediately ensued between the goose, the coolie, and the cook. The trio were dragged off to the cantonment magistrate by the police: the cook swearing that the bird was his master's; the coolie that he had hatched the gander out of the egg; and the bird itself hissing vigorously at the whole entertainment. The magistrate's temper rose at all this cross-swearing, and directed that the goose should decide the case for itself. Then the bird was put upon the table in open court, and the coolie directed to remove it. But when he approached for that purpose, the goose assailed him with open beak and sibilant expression of the severest disapprobation. The cook was directed to remove the bird, and lo! the gander met the man's advances half way. It bird, and lo! the gander met the man's advances half way. It rushed to his bosom, and the Court was much affected.

station for six months. Some friends kindly took charge of him, but he fretted and moped. When she went away he was of aldermanic proportions, and bon vivants used to look at his noble presence wistfully. When she returned he was skin and bone presence wistfully. When she returned he was skin and bone—wasting away with an unrequited affection. But the most extraordinary fact is, that he knew the day she came back. Whether he was of Scottish descent, and had second sight, I don't know; but certainly on the day we returned there was the goose waiting at our own bungalow door to welcome us, although his temporary guardians assured us that he had never been near our house for several months. He rapidly picked up flesh again, and such spirits that he was able to bleed the calves of several hawkers who infested the compound.

I have said that I always keep a solitary gander as a sentinct.

One's fowls, and ducks are tolerably safe at pight from cals, rats.

One's fowls and ducks are tolerably safe at night from cats, rats, jackals, and thieves if there is a misanthropical single gander to protect them. Should any predatory creature invade the hen-house,



CHRISTMAS IN A COUNTRY-HOUSE-SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY

THE BALLET

THERE is no more singular phenomenon connected with our complex civilisation than the rise and decline of certain arts, for the flourishing or decay of which there is apparently no more cause in one generation than another; nay, the result is usually the exact reverse of what we might expect; as an instance the finest of the Italian operas, interpreted by the greatest lyric artistes the world has ever heard, were produced at a period when musical taste, except among the dillettante, was so barbarous that Weber's Oberon had to be cut down to a musical drama, and the stage manager proposed to omit the delicious mermaid's song, fearing the audience "would not stand it;" and now, when we are all eager for fine music, the operatic composer has passed away, great singers become fewer every day, and those we have belong to the past rather than to the present generation. Why has the supply of tenor voices failed when

impresarios would struggle for the privilege of showering gold upon the fortunate possessor? Clearly it is not a case of demand and

the fortunate possessor? Clearly it is not a case of demand and supply.

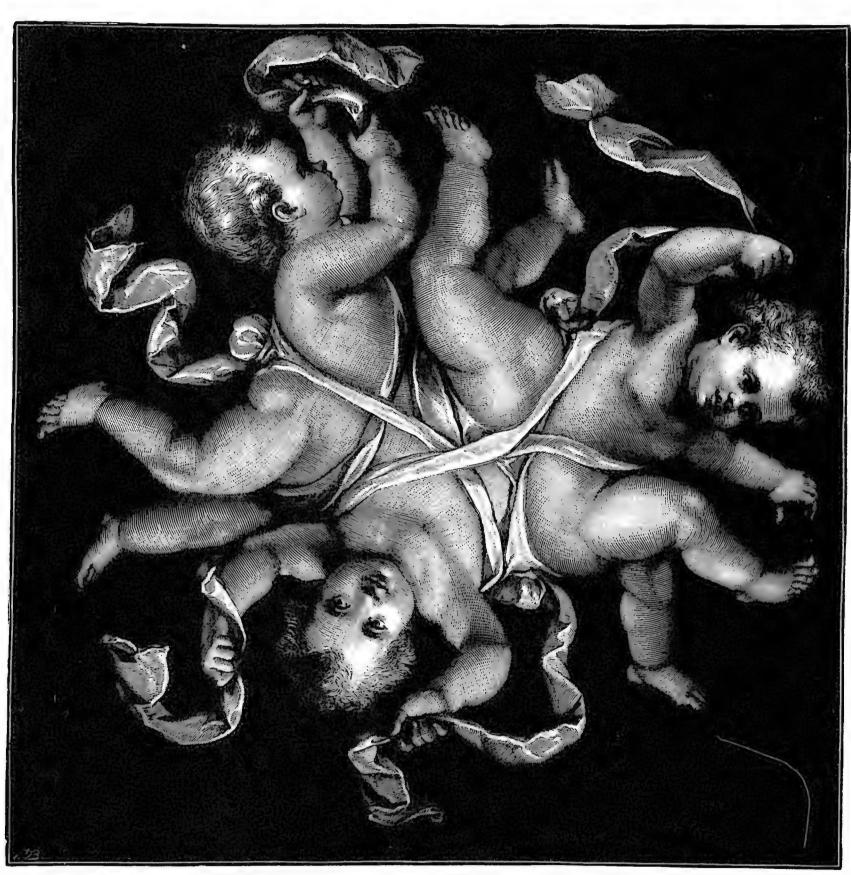
To turn to a sister Art; when the ballet was an exotic in this country, could be enjoyed only by the rich at one theatre, and was cared for only by a clique, great dancers flourished in groups, and succeeded one another like a line of Sovereigns; now, when ballet is popularised, and considered highly attractive, great dancers are almost introuvables. Mr. Lumley, in his "Reminiscences of the Opera," tells us of "the almost frenzied enthusiasm" which a popular danseuse would create forty years ago. "Many persons of rank and fashion," he says, "had they been frank enough to avow it, would have emphatically declared that they looked forward to the ballet as the attraction of the season."

The ballet was created in the Court of Louis XIV. by the Duchesse du Maine, it is said, and the King himself frequently took

part in these diversions. It was introduced into this country by Mdlle. Sallé in 1734, when she appeared at Covent Garden as Galatea, in the bullet d'action of Pygmalion and Galatea. She at once became the rage. On her benefit night the beaux had to force their way through the crowd which besieged the doors with drawn swords to the places they had bought by auction at enormous prices. When she made her last curtsey a shower of purses, filled with gold, and bonbons composed of guineas wrapped in bank-notes, fell around her. Yet twenty years afterwards, when Garrick brought over a troupe of French dancers, there was a riot, and Drury Lane was nearly demolished by indignant patriots.

patriots.

It was not until 1821, when Ebers became lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, that a decided attempt was made to naturalise the ballet in London. But in those days there was no Free Trade, not even in in Art, the Paris opera dancers were trained by an academy under



"THE SEVEN BOYS"-AN ALLEGORY OF THE PLEIADES FROM AN OLD PAINTING BY FRANCIS FLORIS

the control of a Minister, who refused them permission to quit the country. Of such importance were Mr. Ebers' negotiations considered that they were conducted through the medium of the English Ambassador. Every difficulty was thrown in the way, and as much delicate diplomacy was required to secure the services of a couple of dancers, one male and one female, named Albert and Noblet, at 50% a night each, for two months, as though it had been a national question. Five others, male and female, were engaged at enormous terms—or what then seemed so—to support these stars. Noblet's reception was overwhelming: the aristocracy literally worshipped her, a carriage was placed at her disposal by the Earl of Fife, and dinners given every Sunday at the first houses in her honour. So feted and adored was she that when the permitted time of her stay expired, she had no inclination to return to La Belle France. Paris was in an uproar, shricks were raised against perfidious Albion which, not content with Waterloo, now desired to deprive France of her dancers; and a special Envoy was sent over to London to insist upon the return of the traitors. Finally it was arranged that two first and two second class dancers should be permitted to come over to London each season for two months, and this treaty was signed,

sealed, and ratified in the most solemn manner. While the expenses

sealed, and ratified in the most solemn manner. While the expenses for the opera that season amounted to under nine thousand pounds, those for the ballet reached nearly eleven thousand.

But the rage for this species of amusement in London did not reach its climax until the appearance of Taglioni in 1831, and Fanny Elssler, 1833, both of whom are only recently dead, and strange to say within a few months of each other; the ideal grace of the one and the marvellous variety and fascination of the other has perhaps never been equalled, Fanny Elssler being probably the finest dancer, or rather ballerina, that ever lived. The greatest event in the history of the ballet in this country was the famous Pas de Quatre in 1845, in which four of the greatest danceuses of the day—Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Lucille Grahmappeared in one divertissement. That such general excitement should have been roused by a merely artistic event seems almost incredible nowadays; it was the one absorbing topic of conversation in society, great and small, and not only in England but on the Continent, while newspapers were full of it, and foreign ambassadors half filled their despatches to the different Courts with accounts of its marvels. The four stars, however, were not set in

one hemisphere without incalculable difficulty. Every twinkle of each foot in each pas had to be nicely weighed in the balance, so that not the least preponderance should be given to the others. This was accomplished to general satisfaction, yet at the last moment, on the very morning of the momentous night, the whole arrangement would have collapsed but for the ready wit of Manager Lumley. The last pas being the place of honour was ceded by right to Taglioni; but when the order in which the other three should be given came to be attempted, nobody would consent to be first. The ballet master was frantic, wept, implored, tore his hair, all in vain, they were immoveable. "Let the oldest be the last of the three," said the manager, when consulted. The judgment of Paris was nothing to this, for after that each lady was eager to be first. In those days, even with Grisi, Lablache, Mario, Tamburini, and other great singers, the opera was only second in importance to the ballet, and this combination of vocal genius would frequently sing to a languid and indifferent house, which only became crammed when the ballet commenced. It was not until the Jenny Lind furore that the opera took the supreme position, and its rival began to decline; the last of these famous divertissements was Le (Continued on page 706)

the gander will raise thunder, and it is strange if some one is not awakened by the row that ensues. One of the best ganders I have had for this purpose was spoilt as a sentry by conceiving a violent passion for a lame duck that was spared sage and onions on account of her infirmity. The gander, like many better bipeds, made a foolish marriage, and it was his ruin. Nothing but misfortune came of the ill-assorted union. Both went to pot. Peace be to their giblets! Another singular gander I have at present is the deadly of the ill-assorted union. Both went to pot. Peace be to their giblets! Another singular gander I have at present is the deadly enemy of a large Bramo-Dorking cock, and the two have the most ludicrous battles. The cock uses his spurs, of course, freely, and has succeeded once in injuring the gander's right eye. But the goose sometimes gets a grip of his enemy by the back, and shakes him as a terrier might a rat. When this happens the cock is evidently flabbergasted. "What kind of fighting is this?" he seems to ask, with a crestfallen expression. As for the gander, his head goes straight up in the air, and he walks on his toes all the rest of the day, like some great conjuror. This gander is very useful as a protector of motherly hens with young chickens. In India chickens are never safe from the numerous kites and white-headed eagles when at large, and hens are very stupid guardians of their chicks. When they perceive the dark shadow of the destroyer on the ground, they cluck and rush away with their brood; but it is then often too late, for the kite is down with a fell swoop, and away goes a chicken to the clouds. But this gander has always an eye skywards. Possibly the clouds. But this gander has always an eye skywards. Possibly he expects to see the geese there that never come, or something equally entrancing. Any way, he can detect a kite so high up that the human eye can scarcely see him. And when this occurs he gives a "honk" that immediately puts every hen on the qui vive, and causes the kite, no doubt, to condemn his eyes most heartily.

I could relate many more anecdotes of the various idiosyncracies

I could relate many more anecotes of the various intosyntractes of ganders, but this paper has already reached its limits. One thing I may say, in conclusion—that it is idle to expect amusement from ganders that have families. They are affectionate birds, and their affections are lavished on their offspring; but a gander who has no ties is as amusingly eccentric as some clubmen.

F. E. W.



-Nos. 60 and 61 of W. Czerny's "Collec WILLIAM CZERNY.—Nos. 60 and of or W. Czerny Conecion of Ladies' Choruses" for three and four voices (fifth series) are "Rosa Clare," by B. Tours, and "The Gipsies," by R. Schumann. The words of the former are by Dr. W. Wetmore, of the latter by The words of the former are by Dr. W. Wetmore, of the latter by Muriel Knyvet. These trios are worthy the attention of heads of schools and families.—Of two songs, music by R. Schumann, the more original and noteworthy is "The Fair Nelumbo" ("Die Lotosblume"), translated from the German of H. Heine, by W. Czerny.—"Spring Novelette" is also very pleasing, German words by Heine, English version by Muriel Knyvet.—T. Bradsky has composed the praiseworthy music, and W. Czerny has supplied the English version for two songs, the one "Ma Milenka" ("My Darling"), a Bohemian love song, and the other, "I'll Lavish All My Love Upon Thee" ("Ich will Dich auf den Händen tragen").—A showy descriptive song is "The Windmill," poetry by II. W. Longfellow, music by F. L. Moir.—Of a very ordinary type is "Fairest of All," written and composed by O. Brand and P. von Tugginer.—W. Czerny has published a new and complete edition of the celebrated "One Hundred and One Exercises," by Carl Czerny, with the additional "Twenty-Four Exercises," originally published in Germany; these studies are amongst the best ever yet written. with the additional "Twenty-Four Exercises," originally published in Germany; these studies are amongst the best ever yet written.— "Sursum Corda," an offertoire pour piano ou orgue, by D. Brocca, is well worthy the attention of both organists and pianists.—A graceful and brilliant transcription of J. Egghard's "Waldersrauschen" ("The Rustling of the Woods") also comes from D. Brocca.—"Adagietto," for the pianoforte, by Oscar Wagner, arranged as a solo, and also with violin and flute accompaniment, is highly to be commended, as is his transcription for the pianoforte highly to be commended, as is his transcription for the pianoforte of Beethoven's "Adagio Cantabile."—Quaint and original is "La Fête des Poupées," a pianoforte piece, by Adolph Weinthal.

B. WILLIAMS.—Nine songs from hence are worthy of commendation; we shall name them according to their merit. Two of them, which will deservedly take foremost rank in the drawing and concert-rooms, are: "The Valley of Shadows," written and composed by Felix Gerard and Odoardo Barri, with a very effective violin and harmonium accompaniment ad lib; and "The Little Minstrel," written by Lindsay Lennox and Frederic H. Cowen—this corp. here a harmonium accompaniment. Minstrel," written by Lindsay Lennox and Frederic H. Cowen—this song has a harmonium accompaniment. A meet companion for the above is "The Haven Aloft," a pathetic tale of the sea, words by Samuel K. Cowan, M.A., music by Michael Watson; "Ship, Ahoy!" written and composed by E. Oxenford and Cécile Tovey; and "Round the Camp Fire," words by H. L. D'Arcy Jaxone, music by T. W. Staniforth, are cheery songs for the messroom by land and sea; "Home at Last," written and composed by E. Oxenford and H. Trotère; and "Breaking the Ice," words and music by H. Pontet and C. Bingham, are pretty little love songs. The above-named poet has supplied the words for "Until the Sunrise," music by Frank Seymour; and "Who Can Say?" music

by F. Mullen: this last-named pair is of a somewhat ordinary type.—
Three very good pianoforte pieces for the schoolroom are "Tarantelle," by Alwine Zimmermann; "The Fairy Glade," by E. Durand; and "Dance of the Shadows," by E. L. Newman.—
Four very fair specimens of dance music are: "The New Time Polka," by Laughton Field; "The Good News Polka," by J. B. Helsby; "The Gardenia Schottische," by Percy Lester; and "The Sunset Valse," by F. Mullen.

THE GRAPHIC

"The Sunset Valse," by F. Mullen.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co.—The current number of "A Dictionary of Music and Musicians," Part XXI., Vol. IV., shows that this useful and admirably-compiled book of reference is drawing to a close. It extends from "Verse" to "Water-Music." We need scarcely say that Wagner occupies the most important place in this number. The article is arranged in four parts, namely, I. Biographical; 2. Literary; 3. Musical; and 4. Chronological. Edward Dannreuther has bestowed much care and pains upon this task, which was evidently a labour of love. The article occupies sixty columns.—Next in length and importance is an elaborate article upon the violin, by E. J. Payne, who has ably treated his subject.—A very interesting paper on the eccentric but loveable Abbé Vogler has been contributed by the Rev. J. H. Mee, Mus. Bac., B.A. Bac., B.A.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

OLD and New-World pencils are much devoted this year to setting famous poems. So Goldsmith's ballad of the loves of Edwin and Angelina, "The Hermit" (Lippincott), is now interpreted according to American lights by Messrs. W. Shirlaw and F. Juengaccording to American lights by Messrs. W. Shirlaw and F. Juengling as artist and engraver, whose work belongs to that highly artistic and imaginative type favoured by the present Transatlantic school. Cleverly conceived, and soft and delicate in tone, the engravings are, however, occasionally misty and indefinite, while Mr. Shirlaw aims more at the beauty of the design, as a whole, than at the beauty of individual face and figure, judging from his Angelina, who is far from the lovely being created by the author.— Home talent is also busy with the same poet in a charming edition of "The Deserted Village" (Cassell), filled with graceful vignettes of "The Deserted Village" (Cassell), filled with graceful vignettes of sweet Auburn and her inhabitants.—Two companion volumes, Milton's "Allegro and Penseroso," and Wordsworth's "Ode on Immortality" (Cassell), are illustrated in like attractive manner, and either of the trio would be much appreciated by poetical young ladies with an additional taste for Art.—New illustrations to an old favourite are also forthcoming in Kingsley's ever-delightful "Water-Babies" (Macmillan), now adorned with spirited and ingenious cuts by Mr. Linley Sambourne, who has entered to perfection into the writer's fancy. By the way, Mr. Sambourne, some years ago, helped Mr. Molloy to depict an "Autumn Holiday on French Rivers," much as Messrs. E. Prioleau Warren and C. F. M. Cleverly now portray an artistic cruise in "The Wanderings of the Beetle" (Griffith and Farran). Probably our readers may remember that an outline of the trip, with a few of the engravings, appeared in our Summer Number, and will therefore like to study the extended log of the Beetle, and her jovial crew's exploits may remember that an outline of the the, with a terror of the engravings, appeared in our Summer Number, and will therefore like to study the extended log of the Beetle, and her jovial crew's exploits Belgian and French waters, represented with unflagging good spirits and bright touches of humour in both prose and picture. The title-page design is especially happy.—Leaving the elders for the children, "The Story of Rip Van Winkle" (Hildesheimer) is told in simple verse and fair coloured cuts, by J. Maycock and A. Chasemore: while more outlines to paint are provided from A. Warren's designs by "A Book of Fruits and Blossoms" (Cassell), which verbally and pictorially conveys useful botanical knowledge. Unrivalled in his own province—the regions of the miraculous—M. Jules Verne is never quite himself when he strays into more prosaic fields. Thus his narrative of the Greek War of Independence, "The Archipelago on Fire" (S. Low) does not equal its predecessors, though overflowing with dashing pirate adventures and gallant French deeds. But the historical details are clumsily interwoven, and swamp the interest of the plot, so that the reader longs for the author to return to his old fascinating pseudo-scientific

and gallant French deeds. But the historical details are clumsly interwoven, and swamp the interest of the plot, so that the reader longs for the author to return to his old fascinating pseudo-scientific style. Neither engravings nor translation are of the best.—Save M. Verne, most writers this time cater for a girlish audience, whom C. A. Jones will delight by a charming chronicle of Breton rustic simplicity in "Little Jeanneton's Work" (Wells Gardner). Miss Jones draws a very pretty picture indeed of the village maiden whose head is turned by town influence.—Another heroine of country life, Kit, of Miss Guernsey's "Oldham" (Shaw), is more staunch under trial, and supplies material for an amusing American tale, with a flavour of mystery about the heroine's parentage, which also forms the leading idea of an English rural sketch, "That Girl" (Hatchards), brightly given by the author of "Mdlle. Mori."—More sensational, but not so agreeable, is Mrs. Posnett's highflown novelette "Her Golden Forget-Me-Not" (Simpkin, Marshall), and there is better stuff in two Scotch stories—"Within a Mile of Edinbro' Town" (Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier), a pretty love episode, by Robina Hardy, and "Heather Belles" (Nimmo), where "Sigma" is not so lively as her punning title leads us to expect.—A third Scottish volume, "Racy and His Sisters" (Ranken), describes a wonderfully winning little boy, and must not be too hardly criticised, as Mrs. Gordon of Fyvie has written the book for

a charitable object.—There is little fresh in "Brenda's" record of a seaside holiday enjoyed by "Five Little Partridges" (Shaw), so that young readers will prefer to borrow from the shelves of "Lulu's Library" (S. Low), which Miss Alcott has stocked with merry brief teles of little paids opined, and former instance of the inverse brief Library" (S. Low), which Miss Alcott has stocked with merry brief tales of little maids, animals, and fairies—just one of the imaginative books children heartily enjoy.—The fays also actively help gallant lads to rescue princesses from terrible dangers alike in "Two Phials and a Talisman," by Handois, and "Eric and Ethel" (S. Low), the latter dealing with Norwegian trolls and sprites.—And Scandinavia figures largely in "Old Tales and Legends," where Miss A. Davey relates tersely the chief Norse myths of the gods and the fate of gallant Roland. of gallant Roland.

of gallant Roland.
Instruction combines with amusement in the Rev. J. G. Wood's "My Back Yard Zoo" (Isbister), which will teach juveniles some sound elementary natural history lessons. Dealing first with domestic and familiar animals, birds, and insects, Mr. Wood traces their relationship to the wilder kinds, and the plentiful illustrations considerably help out the information afforded.—To this same useful class Mrs. Thorpe's "King Frost" (Isbister) is a capital addition. Here the writer graphically describes the wonders of ice and snow, treating of the ice age in Britain, of Arctic countries and explorations, of mountain snows and severe winters—truly a most appropriate theme at this season.—Again, under the guise of a cheerful priate theme at this season.—Again, under the guise of a cheerful insect biography, M. Noel, in "Buz" (Simpkin, Marshall) minutely depicts the habits of bees, and gives an excellent idea of the busy

workers and their homes.

An idle half-hour may easily be beguiled by the elders on dipping An idle half-hour may easily be beguned by the elders of alipping into one of the numerous collections of short stories at hand. For sensation, either "Tales in the Speech-House," by C. Grindrod, or "The Queen of the Arena," by Major Stewart Harrison (Fisher Unwin), may be commended, while Mr. Shirley Hibberd provides in "The Golden Gate and Silver Steps" (Allen), an eccentric medley the standard of the standard commediates. "The Golden Gate and Silver Steps" (Allen), an eccentric medley of prose sketches, verse, fables, and comediettas—some good, some strained and long-winded.—Of more sober tone are E. Foster's "The Doctor's Choice" (Blackwood), and Mrs. O'Reilly's "Kirke's "Mill" (Hatchards) both fairly entertaining.—For serious-minded people a few religious books will be welcome, whether the plain, brief sermonettes by the Rev. A. Malan, "The Lighthouse of St. Peter" (Nisbet); the Bishop of Bedford's pathetic poem on a penitent reclaimed during the London Mission, "Was Lost and is Found" (Wells Gardner), or the beautiful little volume, "The Golden Gospel" (Marcus Ward), containing the Gospel of St. John, with an able sketch, by Dr. Macduff, of the Beloved Apostle's life and character. Text and graceful borderings are alike delicately printed in gold, and the book would form an admirable Confirmation present.—A fresh departure in birthday books is "Our Friends in Paradise" fresh departure in birthday books is "Our Friends in Paradise" (Wells Gardner), which commemorates not the birth into this life, but the entry into the next world, being intended for the insertion of departed friends' names on the day of their death. At first sight somewhat lugubrious, the object of the book—warmly prefaced by the Bishop of Lichfield—is to cheer mourners. Accordingly, the bright side of death is put forward in the hopeful texts and sacred verses assigned to each day of the year by "S. C. J."—passages expressing the happiness of the departed and the doctrine of the perpetual the happiness of the departed and the doctrine of the perpetual Communion of Saints.—Among these anniversary mementoes comes a reprint of Miss Shakespear's "Tennyson's Birthday Book" (Macmillan), and an odd little volume, "Work" (Simpkin, Marshall), supplying aphorisms on the value of industry, and spaces for extracts of similar character. Rather a peculiar range of authors has been drawn upon, from Solomon to Darwin, and Confucius to Moncure Conway. To this category of work also belongs a "Woman's Suffrage Calendar" (same publishers), which records all matters of interest to the advanced feminine mind.

One of the oldest among annuals is not yet beaten out of the field by younger competitors, for "Peter Parley's Annual" (Ben George) still holds on its original way. There are some good stories here, but the coloured cuts decidedly afflict the eye, and there is a

George) still holds on its original way. There are some good stories here, but the coloured cuts decidedly afflict the eye, and there is a large crop of printer's errors.—Other yearly volumes are "The Boys' and Girls' Companion " (Church of England Sunday School Institute) and "Old Jonathan" (Collingridge).

A few belated Christmas cards still remain. Pleasant memories of Swiss holidays are awakened by Mr. C. Lee's Alpine cards, with their wreaths of dried mountain blossoms encircling the due good with a stream of the stream of

wishes.—There are some pretty children and flowers among Mr. Marx's collection, where the most novel are the series of travels in the snow, the history of a top, and the imitation envelope, with its embossed silver pen.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is an energetic letter-writer, and himself answers all personal epistles, instead of leaving the task to a secretary. He spends two hours after dinner on his correspondence, writing in a plain distinct hand with a favourite old steel pen in a common halfpenny holder, which he has used ever since he came to the White House last March. Sometimes the pen breaks down, then he mends it again, and at present it is tied round with string to keep it together. He uses thick linen paper, supplied by himself and not the Government. Besides letter-writing after dinner he goes for a brief constitutional, as he is getting too stout. The President for a brief constitutional, as he is getting too stout. The President walks badly, his feet being short and fat, the New York Herald tells us. As he goes out in the dark he is rarely recognised, though his mile-and-a-half stroll is generally taken in the same direction.

AS IF BY MAGIC!

The Whitehall Review contains the following, relative to a discovery of American origin, which is just now causing considerable stir throughout Great Britain:-" The same has such a direct bearing upon human happiness that it has been made the subject of considerable comment and investigation on the part of various newspapers. As it is claimed that by the discovery in question an absolute specific has been found for the cure of certain most distressing ailments with which the human family is afflicted, and which have thus far baffled medical skill, and as these diseases, in their most aggravated forms, are very prevalent in our moist and chilly climate, a representative of this journal was commissioned to investigate the remedy by personal interview with the parties who could speak from actual experience, From the results as given below, it may well b claimed that the general adoption of this remarkable remedial agent will cause a revolution in the treatment of these painful complaints.

"The first gentleman interviewed was Mr. William Howes, the well-known civil engineer, No. 68, Red Lion Street, High Holborn, London, who, it was learned, had made some personal experiments with the preparation in question. Mr. Howes stated that for over twenty years he had been constantly and severely afflicted with rheumatism. At times his ad been swollen to twice their natural size. Again, his joints became so stiff and painful that he could not walk, and his feet so sore that he could not bear his weight on them. He had at different times

tried physicians, and many remedies which had been ecommended to him as a cure for his complaints But he derived no benefit whatever. An acquaintance, who had himself been cured of a severe rheumatic trouble, gave him a bottle of this new discovery, which he applied once, with such unexpected and marked benefit that he procured another which, to use his own language, 'settled the business,' by removing the pain which he had not been free from for twenty years. Mr. Howes said that had he not used St. Jacobs Oil-the remedy referred ts-he would now be in bed instead of attending to his business. He added, 'Its effects were simply magical. It produced a complete cure. I will also add that numerous friends and acquaintances, suffering from rheumatic and neuralgic affections, to whom I recommended the oil, speak of it as wonderful. It seems to effect a cure in every case.

"The name of Mr. C. H. Palmer, Secretary of the Conservative Defence Association, and Overseer of the District of Islington, having been mentioned to the reporter, this gentleman's opinion was sought, and cheerfully given in the following language:-'For a long time I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia in the face and head and rheumatism in my limbs, remarked Mr. Palmer. 'After trying various remedies without obtaining relief, and having learned of the signal benefit which several friends, who had been suffering from severe rheumatism, derived from the oil, I procured a bottle, the use of which completely removed every trace of pain. I donot hesitate to recommend it as a most valuable discovery.'

"Having seen a card in an Australian paper from the press for calling attention to its efficacy."

the champion sculler, Edward Hanlan (whos matchless performances in England and America won him the title of 'Wizard of the Oar'), in which he strongly endorses this remedy as unequalled for athletes in training, and for speedily curing pains, bruises, and other bodily pains, several members of the London Athletic Club were interviewed-among them Messrs. Wade and Painter-and it was learned that they also had recently used the oil for such complaints, with most happy results. "Mr. Harold E. Chapple, Hon. Secretary of the

Dalston Havelock Cricket Club, writes as follows: 'I am desired by the above club to express the satisfaction which they have found in the use of St sprains, &c., it is undoubtedly of efficient service, and its value should be made known, especially among athletic clubs."

"It may be added that in its current number the Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Medicine devotes considerable space to a discussion of the extraordinary power of St. Jacobs Oil, and cites some astonishing cures.

"It appears, also, that this remedy received no less than six gold medals during the past year at International and other Expositions. One of these was awarded at Calcutta, another at the great Southern Exposition in the United States.

"Judging from the foregoing, the introduction of St. Jacobs Oil will no doubt prove of incalculable value to the army of sufferers from such diseases as those enumerated, and the public will be indebted to

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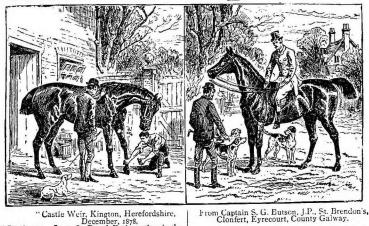
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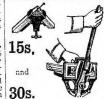
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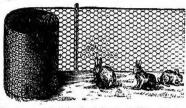
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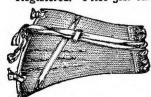
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Supplement to the Graphic, December 26th, 1885 EN LARGEMENT OF Enlargement of Dublin County, IRELAND. ON A REDUCED SCALE. SCOTLAND BERWICK ON A REDUCED SCALE 4,564 DUBLIN TWEED K m. Z E X H A M DURHAM. H Carlisle FEMEUSOM (L) UNION HOWARD (L) 3,921 WESTMORELAND KENDAL ENLARGEMENT OF SOUTH WEST & SOUTH EAST STEWELL ET 2,185 -LANCASHIRE 0 COUNTIES - CONSERVATIVE SKIPTON LIBERAL NATIONALIST BOROUGHS-CONSERVATIVE LIBERAL NATIONALIST ENLARGEMENT OF PORTION OF STAFFORDSHIRE. PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS COUNTY DIVISIONS HORNCASTLE W DENBIGH & SLEAFORD MERIONETH SHIRE
ROBERTSON AND 3,784 W NORFOLK OSWESTRY STAMFORD MONTGOMERY S. NORFOLK HARBOROUGH CARDIGAN 0 RADNOR WOODSTOCK CHERTSEY EPSOM
CUSTUM
SUSTEMBLE SU REC R F. Y CHANNEL D) ACLAND (1)
WELLINGTON ROBRIDGE WATER
SOME WILTON W S O M 3 Salisbury N. DORSET SOUTH MOLTON KILCOURGIE! WEST DORSET DORSET 6 H HONITON TAVISTOCK AGLAND (4) ENLARGED PLAN ASHBURTO METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS. BODMIN ENFIELD NOTE.—The Returns for the Orkney and Shetland Islands and Edinburgh and \$1. Andrew's Universities, have not arrived at the time of going to Press. In Ireland, Messrs. E. D. Gray, T. P. O'Connor, T. M. Healy, and A. O'Connor have each been returned for two constituences. ENLARGEMENT MIDDLESEX. THE GRAPHIC PARLIAMENTARY Copyrigh